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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIV NO. 16 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Negus Sends Greetings To Socialists

Replace Land Revenue By Graduated Tax

Meerut Declares War On Landlordism

SOCIALISTS FORMULATE DEMANDS

Kamaladevi Warns Against Acceptance Of Office

MEERUT, Jan. 19.

Over 50 delegates, prominent local Congressmen and several hundreds of peasants and students were present at the Second All-India Congress Socialist Conference, which commenced this afternoon on the public grounds which the municipality only last month refused to lend to the Congress for the Jubilee celebrations.

Save Congress

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Shrimati Satyavati Devi of Delhi, denounced the Council Entry programme and urged the Socialists to free the Congress from the domination of capitalists and make it in the true sense the organisation of the masses.

New Menace

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who was elected as president of the Conference, reviewing the present situation said that alliance between Foreign and Indian Vested Interests was fast developing and was bound to take a more menacing form in the provinces under the New Constitution.

That would bring the significance of Socialist activities more in the forefront.

Jawahar For Congress 'Gadi'

Italian Aggression Condemned

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, Jan. 19.

"The new constitution means civil war" said Babu Sampurnanand in the course of a forceful speech moving the resolution on wrecking the Constitution and refusal to accept ministerial offices at the opening, sitting of the Second Annual Conference of the Congress Socialist Party.

The total number of delegates was 102 from 14 provinces. The conference was attended by a large gathering of the residents of Meerut and peasants from surrounding villages who crowded the pandal and stood outside it owing to lack of accommodation.

Other important resolutions passed included Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's resolution supporting Pandit Jawaharlal's election to the presidentship of the Congress. This is understood to be an answer to interested propaganda that Pandit Nehru was not friendly to the Socialist Party.

It is rumoured here that a move is afoot in certain high circles to drop Pandit Jawaharlal's name at the last minute. The resolution constitutes a safeguard against such a move and gives a lead to the delegates for the 25th when elections take place.

Other resolutions of provoking interest were Mr. M. R. Masani's on resistance to war and Mr. Sibnath Banerjee's resolution condemning Italian Aggression in Abyssinia and the League of Nation's Imperialist policy.

"DEMOCRATISE THE CONGRESS"

Socialist Conference Executive Demands

MEERUT, Jan 19.

At the evening session of the Subjects Committee of the Socialist Conference further resolutions were adopted, one of them denouncing the efforts of the Congress leaders to form political alliances with other political parties, thereby "betraying" the Congress cause, namely, independence.

Another urged the Executive Committee to sponsor amendments to the Congress Constitution for democratising the Congress. These amendments would remove Manual Labour franchise, compulsory wearing of khaddar, and drop the clause limiting urban representations to 25 per cent and demand that candidates for the Congress presidency in future should be nominated in advance and should state in manifesto what their policy would be when in office.

Resolutions were also passed urging the unemployed middleclass people to join workers in their struggle in demanding unemployment insurance of Rs. 15 per mensem, free milk for the children of the unemployed, free housing for the unemployed and free compulsory primary education from the Government.

Italy's aggression on Abyssinia was denounced and sympathy expressed for Abyssinia though the earlier session of the committee objected to India entering into any war, even if it were against Italy and favour Abyssinia, as the delegates believe such war must eventually strengthen the hands of imperialism.

The committee also denounced the present halting policy of the League of Nations.—A. P.

PARTY AS PART OF CONGRESS

She justified the existence of the Socialist Party within the Congress and objected to the working of the Reformed Constitution and urged Congressmen to place before the country their immediate programme.

She added that there was pressing need for a suitable programme based on the immediate economic demands of the peasants and workers. The building up of a United Front along with other political parties amounted to a betrayal of the masses.—A. P.

ABOLITION OF LANDLORDISM

MEERUT, Jan. 19.

A resolution moved from the chair appealing for funds for the Party was passed.

Babu Sampurnanand introduced the resolution on constitutional Reforms. The resolution also advised those who entered Councils to press for certain demands of the masses such as abolition of land revenue system and its replacement by graduated income-tax on agricultural incomes above Rs. 500 annually, abolition of land-lordism and other forms of intermediaries between the State and the cultivator, a minimum wage of not less than Rs. 30 for forty hour week, freedom of speech and press and provision by State of cheap credit.

Messrs. Charles Mascarenhas, Paliwal, Kulkarni and Khedgikar supported the resolution strongly opposing the acceptance of office by Congressmen. The resolution was adopted.

INDIA AND WAR

The last resolution concerning the Italo-Abyssinian War, objecting to India's participation in any war moved by Mr. S. Bannerji was also passed.

There were three conspicuous features in to-day's conference; firstly audience consisted almost entirely of young men and young women, secondly none of the resolutions was opposed by any speaker and thirdly some of the speakers ridiculed Congress forcing members to wear khaddar.

The conference was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.—A. P.

CONDOLENCE FOR SAKLATWALA

Socialist Conference Resolutions

MEERUT, Jan. 19.

At the open session of the All-India Congress Socialist Conference to-day messages of greetings and good-will were received from among others the late Mr. Saklatwala, and Mr. F. Brockway and Sir Strafford Cripps. A resolution of condolence was adopted on the sad demise of Shapoorji Saklatvala, all standing.

A second resolution sent the Party's greetings to the Egyptian and Chinese students for asserting their national independence against Britain and Japan.

The Conference surveyed the Party's progress and expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the year 1935. An appeal was made to the public for financial assistance.

Another resolution welcomed the All-India Kisan Congress at Lucknow.

The Conference viewed with alarm the hunger-strike of Sjt. Jogesh Chandra Chatterji, a Kakori Case prisoner in Lucknow Central Jail, and it was resolved to observe 28th January as "Hunger Strike Day."

ABYSSINIA'S MAN OF DESTINY

See Page 16

OBSERVANCE OF ABYSSINIA DAY

Emperor Pleased At Party's Expression Of Solidarity

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, Jan. 19.

It is understood that yesterday at the Subject Committee meeting of the All India Congress Socialist Conference Babu Sampurnananda revealed a sensational piece of news communicated to a member of the Party from Adis Ababa that the Emperor of Abyssinia is pleased at the Party's observance of the Abyssinia Day' in August.

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS PREMIER

LONDON, January 19.

The Prince of Wales returned to London from Sandringham this evening and visited Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Premier, at 10, Downing Street.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the King's youngest son, the Duke of Kent, are expected to arrive at Sandringham this evening.—Indian Allied News.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS TO ST. JAMES'S PALACE

After remaining with the Prime Minister at 10, Downing Street for over an hour this evening, the Prince of Wales returned to St. James's Palace, his London home.

Later Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, called on Mr. Baldwin at Downing Street and remained some time.—Indian Allied News.

VICEROY CANCELS PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19

The Viceroy has cancelled his tour and is returning to Delhi tomorrow morning.—A.P.

WORLDWIDE INTEREST IN KING'S HEALTH

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Worldwide interest and sympathy are being displayed in the King's illness.

A Berlin cable states:

Newspapers give prominence to the latest news from London and pay highest tribute to His Majesty.

A cable from New York states:

King George's illness is the main topic of street conversation. Big photographs of the King overshadow everything else in newspapers.

A cable from Rome states:

News of King George's illness has been received here with profound regret. Newspapers never directed attacks against the British Royal Family.—Reuter.

"A HOPEFUL SIGN"

A hopeful sign is that the Duke of York has proceeded to Windsor, where he will stay for the night with his family, and will not be

STOP PRESS

M. MACDONALD IN NURSING HOME

LONDON, January 19.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald has been admitted into a nursing home with an injured eye as a result of the opponent snow-balling him while he was being carried shoulder high by his supporters. His glasses were smashed, causing four abrasions on the cornea and severe bruising, but no permanent injury is likely.—Reuter's Special.

King Passes Quiet Day

Has Several Hours' Sleep

"LATEST STATEMENT MORE HOPEFUL THAN EARLIER ONES"

Prince Of Wales Has Long Talk With Premier

LONDON, Jan. 19.

A bulletin issued at 7-15 p. m. States that the King passed a quiet day and there is no change in his condition.

The bulletin is signed by Sir Frederick Jenne Williams, Sir Stanley Hewett and Lord Dawson of Penn.—Indian Allied News.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

It is officially stated at 10 P. M. that there is no change in the King's condition since the last bulletin issued at 3-30 P.M.

No further statement will be issued to-night.

It is expected a statement will be issued from Sandringham in the morning.

Three doctors are remaining within call throughout the night.—Reuter.

Prayers For King's Health

LONDON, Jan. 19

The official statement is interpreted to mean that the King is not worse, and it is regarded as a more hopeful statement than those issued yesterday. The Duke of Kent is expected to arrive at Sandringham this afternoon, while the Archbishop of Canterbury cancelled his Sunday arrangement, and is also proceeding to Sandringham.

The Queen and members of the Royal family remained at Sandringham House throughout the morning. This is the first time for many years that no members of the Royal family had attended the service at the village church when the Court is in residence.

Hundreds of motorists assembled outside the church, but only parishioners were allowed to attend the service at which tenants of the Royal estate and villagers joined in special prayers for the King's recovery.

Immediately after the service at Westerminster Abbey there was minute silence while the congregation was asked to pray for the restoration of the King's Health

LONDON, Jan. 18 (2-10 hrs.)

Nationwide anxiety for the King increased by the afternoon bulletin speaking about slightly increased cardiac weakness causing anxiety which was issued after thorough examination of His Majesty by Sir Maurice Cassidy who left Sandringham in the afternoon.

While little Princesses are leaving for London, the Princess Royal called to her father's bedside from her Yorkshire home, arrived the Sandringham and had a long talk with the Queen and Princes about the King's condition. Lord and Lady Wigram also arrived in the afternoon from London.

Meanwhile a filmshow arranged for the King's guests yesterday evening and a shooting party to-day were cancelled while doctors and the King's personal nurses, sisters Black and Davies constantly attend the King.

Prayers for His Majesty were said in all synagogues of the empire to-day and will be said in all churches to-morrow. The Archbishop of Canterbury speaking at the Canterbury Cathedral to-day said there were grounds for hope in the King's proved powers for recovery and the knowledge, experience and skill of his doctors and nurses.—Reuter.

NATION'S DEEP CONCERN

Crowds Gather At Gate Of Buckingham Palace

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The nation's deep concern for the illness of the King is reflected in the pilgrimage to the gates of the Buckingham Palace which began at dawn despite the cold and frosty weather. Men, women and children stood in groups awaiting a further bulletin.

Later taxis arrived at the rate of three a minute and the occupants joined the waiting crowd. A hundred journalists representing newspapers in every part of the globe descended upon the village of Desingham which has become the nerve centre of the world. Throughout another anxious night, lights burned in the King's bedroom at Sandringham House where nurses moved silently, watching every movement of His Majesty. When the dawn came the lights of the royal bedroom were extinguished. People walking at an early hour on the frost bound roads made anxious enquiries regards the King's condition.—Reuter's Special.

Worldwide Interest Evoked

LONDON, Jan. 19.

The King's illness continues to evoke world-wide interest and sympathy. Bulletins are being read in every language while special prayers for His Majesty's recovery were offered to-day in churches throughout the Empire. Hundreds of people waited in snow, read the statement posted at noon at Sandringham, states Reuter's special correspondent, and continuous pilgrimage of motorists, cyclists and pedestrians continued to file past throughout.

GENEVA'S ANXIETY.

The King of Italy has requested Ambassador Grandi to make direct inquiries and convey his wishes for His Majesty's speedy recovery.

The Emperor of Japan and Kings of Bulgaria and Belgium have sent similar messages.

The shadow of the King's illness has fallen heavily over Geneva, where it is pointed out the King's interest in the League has always been sincere and sympathetic.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

Meanwhile the welcome news that the King, in spite of a restless night, had maintained strength, was followed by the report that he had several hours' sleep during the day.

The Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York left Sandringham for London this morning, but they are returning to-night.

The Prince of Wales will see the Prime Minister.

It is understood if the King's illness is prolonged as was the case in 1928-29, Councillors of State will be appointed to deal with State matters.—Reuter.

STRENGTH MAINTAINED

It is officially stated from Sandringham House that despite a restless night the King maintained strength. A bulletin will be issued late in the afternoon. returning to Sandringham till Monday.

AUSSIES IN DELHI

Cricket Club Of India Put Up 167 Runs

VISITORS' 88 FOR 2

Cricket Club of India ... 167
Australians (for 2) ... 88

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19

Australians commenced three day match against Cricket Club of India here to-day. The home side was captained by the Maharawal of Dungarpur.

The Cricket Club, batting first made 167, Amarnath being the top scorer with 50. The Australians in 100 minutes' batting, before the close of play, made 83 for the loss of two wickets.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

The Australian touring team commenced to-day a three day match against the Cricket Club of India who put in a team almost as strong as that at Patiala.

Ryder omitted Oxenham, Ironmonger, Allsopp and Wendell who are all on the casualty list although of these, Oxenham and Ironmonger are expected to be fit enough to play in the next match at Secunderabad.

THE TEAMS.

The teams are:—

AUSTRALIANS: Ryder, Hendry, Macartney, Nagel, Leather, Mair, Morrisby, Bryant, Alexander, Ellis and love.

The Cricket Club of India: The Maharwal of Dungarpur, Amarsingh, Amarnath, S.H. Colah, Naoomal, Prince Khanderao of Baroda, Prince Indravijavasinhji of Jamnagar, Champak Mehta, G. Aste Mohammad Saeed and Karim Bakshah. Shahabuddin is the twelth man).

Dungarpur won the toss and the Cricket Club of India opened the innings. The wicket was perfect. Naoomal and Champak Mehta started the home innings at 11-20 to the bowling of Leather and Nagel and after a quiet start 25 appeared on the board after 35 minutes play.

There was very good attendance right from the start and by lunch time it had increased to well over 5,000. The first change was Macartney for Leather, after the latter had bowled only four overs, but Nagel had a very long spell, he being kept on for 14 overs, and he took the first two wickets for 29 runs. Naoomal hit the first four, off Macartney, and Champak Mehta followed suit, and the play which had been ultra-cautious at the start, later livened up. Mehta survived a couple of appeals for l.b.w. and was then out for a third similar appeal, the first wicket falling at 28.

Amarnath joined Naoomal. The first hour's play produced 42 runs and the first 50 came on the board after 35 minutes' play. Amarnath started off with a four through covers, and punctuated hits to the boundary with hooks, square-cuts and drives, with placed singles and twos. He had thus at least one four in every ten of his individual score, until his 50.

Naoomal was out l.b.w. at 57. Naoomal had just begun to bat with his usual confidence.

THIRD WICKET FALL AT 82

Mohd. Saeed joined Amarnath who escaped an l.b.w. appeal from Macartney and then pulled his next ball rather rashly to the boundary. Saeed was nearly stumped by Ellis and was shortly afterwards caught by Love at Mid-off, the third wicket falling at 82.

Amarnath was joined by his captain. Mair was the second change, coming in place of Nagel, but in his first spell of two overs was costly. He has taken off in favour of Nagel, but came on again almost immediately, and had Amarnath caught behind the wicket. With the previous ball Amarnath had just reached a faultless 50 in an hour and seven

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3)

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8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted beautiful educated girl of good family for a handsome Gujarati Muslim of high family, independent and well-settled in life. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 5509, "Bombay Chronicle."

A young and eligible European of good status desires to marry a lady of any nationality with independent means. Write with particulars and photo to Box 5511, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Gujarati English knowing accountants for auditors firm. Typist preferred. Salary Rs. 30. Apply with testimonials Box No. 5503, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a capable, experienced and reliable person for the combined post of Motor Mechanic and Electrician, or Motor Mechanic and Chauffeur. Salary Rs. 100/- p.m. with free unfurnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials and full particulars to the Secretary to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (2475).

Wanted:—A qualified Auditor to check the accounts of this State for the year 1935 must have experience of Government system of accounts. About two months will be necessary. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Apply with copies of testimonials stating experience, qualifications and minimum remuneration acceptable. Dewan, Korea State, P.O. Baikunthpur, via Anupur, B. N. Rly. (2481).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Parsi gentleman experienced motor driver desires situation. Apply Box 5502, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Big wadi and bungalow at Andheri suitable for film industry and flat at Walkeshwar and big and small godowns at Clerk Road. See Goculdas Dossa & Co., 55, Apollo Street, Fort. (5493).

27. HOTELS

Bombay Savoy Hotel Bar and Restaurant next door to Central Station with all modern comforts Board and Lodging Rs. 4, Lodging Rs. 2. (5462).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Remember even perfect beginners are taught French for Matric or senior Cambridge in one year, apply Dighe Hanuman Terraces near Pathe. (5504).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted a Partner, who may be able to invest Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 in the Managing Agency of an Insurance Company, with bright prospects. Apply stating terms Box No. 5277, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

10 Monthly 16-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 150-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5403.)

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Chief Agents for the Province of Bombay to represent a Life Office carrying business on higher Insurance plan, on very liberal terms. Please apply to Secretary, the Aryya Insurance Co., Ltd., Registered Office: Sylhet. (5496).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

A progressive and well established Life Office with very influential directors and offering up-to-date privileges invites applications from reputable reliable Indian firms for Special Agency for Bombay and Suburbs. Best Terms offered. Apply Box No. 2453 "Bombay Chronicle."

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Ginning and Pressing Machineries as good as new in working order. Apply Box No. 5493 "Bombay Chronicle"

For Sale—Our Asea's 150 K.W. .8 P.F. 440 Volts, 3 phase, 50 Cycles Alternator complete with exciter, exciter regulator and rope pulley in excellent condition and used for only 2-1/2 years, is for sale as a bigger one is to be installed. For particulars write to Rohit Mills Limited, Ahmedabad. (2489).

118. TAILORING

The only Institution to learn genuine British systems of cutting in India is:—Rao's Tailoring College (Regd.) and Tailors Depot, Princess Street, Bombay. (5055).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale secondhand railway rolling stock for metre gauge including Locos, wagons and brake van. Also one travelling steam crane. For particulars apply to General Manager, Tata Power Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (2485).

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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JODHPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Wanted, for the Jodhpur Railway, an ASSISTANT AUDITOR, on a basic scale of pay of Rs. 500 rising by increments to Rs. 1,000, plus the usual Overseas allowance, if the successful candidate is of Non-Asiatic Domicile. Railway Accounts and Audit experience is essential especially as to General Audit. No application will be considered unless the applicant has served as an Audit or Accounts Officer on a Railway for at least 3 years. Applicants must be under 35 years of age.

Applications should be addressed to the undersigned to reach him by 31st January, 1936.

E. E. C. PRICE.
Auditor of Accounts,
Jodhpur Railway.
Jodhpur.
Dated 6th January, 1936.
2472

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Four bath rooms.
Ample verandahs.
Bungalow is on slightly rising ground.
Out-houses consist of:—
2 Servants quarters.
Motor shed.
One cow stable (in poor condition).

The Bungalow although not lived in for some years has been kept in a very fair state of repair, roof is of country tiles.

Manpur is famous as a health resort, close to the ghats, with a most equitable climate.

House and property very suitable for retired gentleman interested in poultry, bee or other concentrated form of farming.

Municipal tax payable at Rs. 36 per annum.

Intending purchasers are requested to send their offers to the undersigned by the 31st January, 1936.

The auction of the property will be held at Manpur on Sunday the 2nd February, 1936.

K. NADKAR,
Dewan, Dhar State.
2492.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PURSHOTUMDAS PUNJABHAI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of Leasehold tenure with the messuage and building standing thereon situate on the North side of Sandhurst Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which has been computed to contain an area of 256 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded, on the North partly by the property secondly described and partly by the property thirdly herein described, on the East by the land of the Board leased to Vithal Sayana, on the South by the Sandhurst Road, on the West by Garden Lane assessed according to the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7401 and part of 7400 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|1080, Girgaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1845(3), Street No. 9-11, Garden Lane and 390 West Sandhurst Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Tenure now redeemed in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain an area of 29.92 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less and which is bounded on the North by the properties of the Trustees of the Will of Dr. Meherjibhai Rustomji Sethna, on the East by the property firstly described and on the West by a passage thirdly herein described which said piece of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 299, New No. 2021, Old Survey No. 29, New Survey No. 7401, Cadastral Survey No. 1|1080 (part), Girgaum Division together with portion of the building standing thereon (the other portion thereof being on the piece of land firstly described) and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1845(3), Street No. 9-11, Garden Lane and 390. West Sandhurst Road.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of vacant leasehold land or ground of Leasehold tenure being a portion of a vacant passage, situate on the East side of Garden Lane in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which has been computed to contain an area of 19.52 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by the remaining portion of the vacant passage belonging to the Trustees of the Will of Dr. Meherjibhai Rustomji Sethna, on the South by the property firstly described, on the East by the property secondly described and on the West by Garden Lane and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7401, Cadastral Survey No. part of 1|1080, Girgaum Division and which piece is along with other portions assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1844, 1845 (1) and 1845 (2), Street No. 5, Garden Lane.

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2491

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Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

SEWERAGE SCHEME FOR THE NORTHERN PART OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for the works of construction of a Sump Well and Pump House near the Purification Works at Dadar will be received upto 1-0 P. M. (Bombay Time) on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 to any one deputed to receive them, by the City Engineer, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
18th January, 1936.
2490.

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For freights and other particulars apply to:—
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Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Auction Sales

BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINESE CURIOS AND OLD PAINTINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Party concerned and on account and at the risk of Gulam Mohiddin Master, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1936 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Chinese Curios such as elephant studded with precious stones, one lot old paintings, etc.

Also by order of the concerned:

One very valuable panel, idols, Jade figures, etc.

Private offers will be received.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND KHANDIA STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1162 of 1927 (Hawabibi wife of Mahomed Ismail vs Abdul Latiff Muccadam and others) and pursuant to the directions given under the Consolidated Consent Decree dated the 19th July, 1934, and the Consent Order, dated the 16th April, 1935 and the Consent Order dated the 23rd August, 1935, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the respective premises on the days mentioned below.

Lot No. 1—On MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Quit and Ground rent land with the dwelling house at Duncan Road, admeasuring about, 171 square yards, bearing New Street Nos. 363-365 and bounded on the North by the house of Parsee Andhiaroo on the South by the house of Badrudin Coor, on the East by Sweeper's passage and on the West by Duncan Road.

Lot No. 2—On THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1936 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises:—

All that piece of Quit and Ground Rent with the dwelling-house at Khandia Street, admeasuring about 128, 8/9 square yards, and bearing New Street Nos. 72-72A and bounded on the North by the vacant ground of the late FATMABAI, wife of Abdulla bin Ali Saheb Coor, on the South by the house of Esmail Tassawalla, on the East by Khandia Street and on the West by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, COAL TAR, DISINFECTING FLUID, EMBROCATIONS, CARBOLIC SOAPS, LEMON SQUASH, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from J. E. Baria, Esq., Liquidator of Messrs. G. GRIFFITHS & CO., LTD., (In Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Bonafide auction on TUESDAY, 21st January, 1936, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 4th floor of Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, opposite Flora Fountain, Fort, the office furniture such as safes, office tables, clocks, Almirahs, File Cabinets, Revolving Chairs, Typewriters, Electric fans, Glass and Panel partitions, counters, shelves, large quantity of Coal Tar, Disinfecting Fluid, Toilet Papers, Carbolic Soap, 20 per cent. Lozenges, Embrocation, Lysol, Anti Thrax, Shaving Brushes, Iodine, White Iodine, Mercurochrome, Lime Juice, Grape, Orange and Lemon Squash etc., etc.

Cash against immediate delivery
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOARD OF REVENUE FOR C. P.?

Finance Member To Introduce Bill In Council

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Gordon, Finance Member, will introduce a bill in the coming session of the C. P. Legislative Council commencing on January 22, providing the appointment of a board of revenue in the Province.

This Board shall consist of one member only, to be appointed by the local Government, and take effect from the date of the introduction of provincial autonomy. The Board will exercise certain semi-judicial powers presently exercised by the local Government under the land revenue and other acts.—A. P.

Kamaladevi Condemns Acceptance Of Offices

MEERUT, January 18.

"My personal opinion which is also the opinion of the party is that Congressmen should not accept offices; that this reversion to constitutionalism will mean abandonment of the militant weapon and working the constitution which has been condemned by every thinking man in the country", said Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya in an interview to the "United Press" in connection with acceptance of offices under the new constitution.

POWER FOR THE MASSES

Asked whether acceptance of offices is not the logical sequence of capturing the legislatures she said:—

"The Congress Socialist Party regards the present legislature not as useful political institutions but only as propaganda platforms which can be put to the use of pressing forward the demands of the masses. The Congress Socialist Party believes in the social possibilities of the peasantry freedom. It, therefore, organises the peasants and on class basis, that is, on the basis of their economic grievances and demands with a view to build up a larger socio-political fight, out of this day-to-day struggle on the issue of their immediate minimum economic demands, because the Socialists visualise complete independence as transference of power from the classes to the masses."

On the question of India's participation in any future world war Mrs. Kamaladevi said that the Congress Socialist Party was clearly of opinion that India should not co-operate with or help any imperialist war.—United Press

C. P. Invites Prof. Ranga

JUBBULPORE, January 19.

Arrangements are afoot here for organising the Mahakoshal Provincial Kishan Sabha here, and with this end in view the sponsors of this scheme have approached Prof. N. G. Ranga, to pay a visit to Jubbulpore on his way back from Meerut.—United Press.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

In a report issued on January 7, the Department for Agriculture estimated world cotton production at 25,600,000 bales, which is 700,000,000 under the early November estimate, but 2,000,000 bales over the 1934/35 crop.—Indian Allied News.

While awaiting Sir Raza Ali's promised statement regarding his engagement further protests have been made by the Transvaal Tamil Benefit Society and a meeting of Natal Hindus. The latter have also protested to the Prime Minister.—Reuter.

NEXT FRIDAY!
HOW DARE YOU WINK AT ME?
For this he was ordered to be hanged!
EASTERN ARTS'
Night of Love
Super
CHARNI RD.
Tram Junction.
FEROZE DASTUR, HARI SHIVDASANI, SHANTA KUMARI, NAZIR. YASMIN, DADI SARKARI. KAMALAKER, and GOPE.
He was a Captain! She was a Princess There Came Another Man who Wanted the Princess The Fun Began!

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

DYE-STUFF INDUSTRY OF JAPAN

And The Part Played In Its Development By Mr. Inabata

(From A Correspondent.)

Japan was entirely dependant upon German supply for dye-stuffs up to the beginning of the World War, just as Great Britain, France and America.

Her most important Textile Industry, needing as it did colours that were fast to washing, atmospheric conditions and to the strong rays of the Sun, was entirely dependant upon the suppliers.

Great Britain opened her eyes to the importance of Colour Industry, when the World War commenced and the inconvenience caused to her great industry is a matter of History. England's tremendous resources of experience and brain-power, assisted by finance, were soon brought into play and the manufacture of dye-stuffs commenced with vigour and determination to make herself self-reliant.

20 YEARS HISTORY.

The great Industrialists of Japan tried their level best to do likewise and it was a moment of great happiness when the firm of 'N.S.K. was entrusted to the control of Mr. K. Inabata, who from its infancy in the year 1916 has guided the destiny of the factory with firmness and resolution, and has brought it to a position not only unique in the history of dye-stuffs industry in Japan but an admiration to those, who know how delicate, difficult and intricate are the methods of manufacture.

During these last 20 years, which however is not a long period for an industry of this magnitude and intricacy, the Works supply Japanese demands to an extent of 80 in value and 92 p.c. in quantity, and this great achievement has been attained without the help of any Foreign Scientists or Chemists.

To make the great Textile Industry independant of imports Japan needs 1,300 types of dye-stuffs each requiring a long and strenous research to make the product commercially useful.

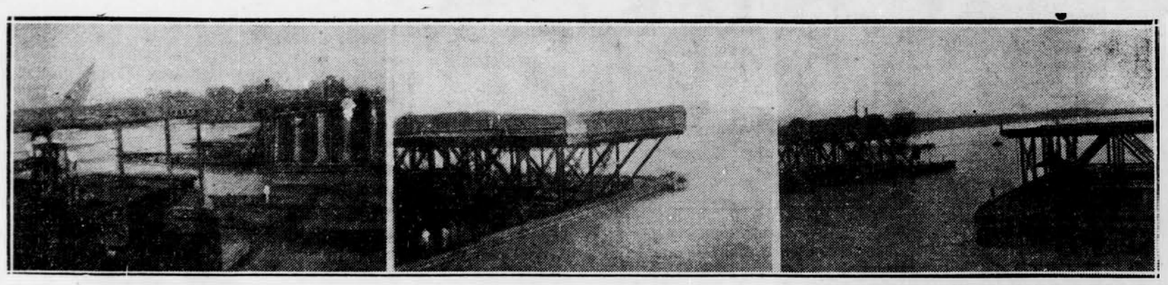
The population of the World is 2000 Million souls and each one has an idea, of one's own regarding colour of one's dress, to make oneself look at one's best, and yet not loud. The coloured apparel gives an individuality to the person that wears it and distinguishes his or her tastes, a mission the World's Textile Industry are endeavouring their best to fulfil.

HAND WEAVING CONTEST

To Be Held In Delhi Shortly

The All-India Hand Weaving Exhibition and Competition will be held in Delhi from the 29th of February to 5th April 1936. A number of Gold, Silver and Bronze medals will be awarded to the successful competitors. The Government of India is taking keen interest and has given special grant for this purpose to the Association for the development of Swadeshi Industries, Delhi. The artisans, institutions and firms who wish to enter this competition and are interested in handloom industry should write immediately to the Hony. Secretary, All-India Industrial Exhibition, Delhi.

HOWRAH BRIDGE



A contract for the construction of a new bridge at Howrah is to be shortly given and when the new bridge is completed within the next two or three years the present one (shown above) will disappear. The three pictures show how the central portion of the bridge is floated away to allow river craft to proceed on their way up or down the stream.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN INDIA

As A Useful And Ancient Craft And As A Subsidiary Occupation For Peasants It Must Be Encouraged

(BY M. S. SIRDAR)

I propose to survey below the condition of the Handloom Industry in this presidency and suggest some remedies whereby it can be revived. The big, gigantic power-machine has everywhere supplanted the old methods of handicraft. The power-machines have been the cause of killing the handskill of yore. Thus it would at first sight appear that the textile mills of the present age might have completely ruined the Hand-loom industry of this country—which was at one time so famous—but it is interesting to know that it has not done so. The hand-loom weaving industry is still an important living industry in this presidency.

SOME STATISTICS.

According to the Census of 1931, the total weaving population, excluding those working in factories, was 306662 of whom 143365 were actual workers. There are about 1000 weaving centres in the presidency employing nearly 80,000 hand-looms. 40 important weaving centres like Yeola, Surat, Sholapur, Ilkal, Gadag etc. had 33705 throw-shuttle looms, 20,390 Fly-shuttle looms and 3500 Hattersley looms at work daily producing goods worth. Rs. 1,24,850. So also, let us look at few figures showing the yarn consumed and cloth produced on mills and hand-looms in the country. Let us take only 3 years viz., 1896, 1920 and 1930. In 1896 the total yarn consumed in India was 270 million lbs, out of which mill-consumption was 74 millions whereas that consumed by handlooms was 196 million lbs. The cloth produced in that year on hand-looms was 784 million yards whereas that produced in mills was 354 million yards. The corresponding figures respectively in 1920 were (in millions) 615 lbs. 328 lbs. 287 lbs. 1148 yards and 1581 yards. In 1930, they were (in millions) 865 lbs. 527 lbs. 338 lbs., 1355 yards, 2519 yards. These figures indicate the enormous output of cloth as well as the consumption of yarn by the mills. They will also show that the hand-loom has kept up a steady pace. The demand of the Indian people for cloth is increasing at such a pace than the Indian Mills by themselves are not able to keep pace with it. Hence there is a wide and increasing scope for the products of the hand-loom. In addition to the growing demand for cloth in the country, the special and unique varieties produced by the handlooms constitute a positive—advantage in favour of the hand-loom.

1927 ENQUIRY.

With a view to reorganise and develop this industry, the Government of Bombay made an inquiry into the conditions of this industry in the year 1927 and its results have been embodied in a report by Mr. S. V. Telang. The facts and figures given there are now 8 years old but still the condition of the industry being more or less the same at present, that report—represents the picture of the industry at the present time. In this report, Mr. Telang says—"Though the hand-loom weaver has to ply his shuttle under the shadow of mills in big centres like Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach, Bombay, Sholapur the industry not only survives but shows signs of increasing vitality in the modern industrial centres as well as in the country-side" vide page 2.

A UNIQUE FEATURE.

The peculiar feature about this industry is that its products are in some way unique and the fabrics produced on hand-looms have not been so far attempted by the power-looms in India and some of them are of such an intricate nature that the power-looms can never produce them even if they attempted to do so. The fabrics manufactured by the hand-looms are generally of cotton, artificial silk, pure silk and wood. They manufacture khaddar, 'Dhotis, sarees khans, chadars,' and coarse blankets. There are about 10 centres where weavers are efficient in weaving artistic and figured garments, solid bordered sarees and costly silks interwoven with silver and gold threads. They are very attractive and fine in texture. It is extremely doubtful whether the fabrics of the latter type could ever be profitably manufactured by the aid of the heavy power-machines. Thus it is obvious that the hand-looms can never die out, moreover, considerable cloth from this province is always exported to other provinces in India. As long as the customs and manners, especially of our women in the modes of dress, remain whet they are, hand-looms have every chance of a prosperous career.

WEAVERS' ECONOMIC CONDITION.

Now let us consider the economic condition of the hand-loom weavers in the presidency and their difficulties. Some 5 p.c. of the weavers are large 'karkhandars' who are both producers and sellers. They keep about 10 to 15 looms themselves and they deal in yarn and hand-made cloth. Some 20 p.c. are lesser sort of 'karkhandars' who are not so well off as the first class just mentioned. The remaining 75 p.c. are in bad condition, always contracting debts from yarn and cloth merchants. They virtually weave for their merchants, themselves getting bare living wages. They take yarn and silk on credit from the 'karkhandars' and sell them finished articles, who charge them high rate of interest on their loans and no margin of profit is left to the weaver himself.

The prospects of the weaving communities would improve if they were freed from the clutches of the 'Middlemen,' The majority are illiterate and their methods of weaving are also very old. They are averse to adopt improved appliances.

THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

The main difficulties of these weavers may be summed up thus:

(1) difficulty of obtaining cheap yarn and other raw materials such as wool, silk etc. on easy credit.

(2) primitive pit looms which result in waste of time and involve a very tiring process.

(3) primitive processes of warping, winding and sizing the yarn and the primitivs parts of all their machinery which do not last long and prove costly.

(4) want of marketing facilities for immediate sale of finished products. The weaver hardly comes in contact with the ultimate consumer but he has to sell his products through the middlemen.

(5) want of education and qualities required to conduct efficient producers 'and sellers' societies on co-operative lines.

(6) difficulty of obtaining dyed yarn and silk of fast shades at cheap rates in villages and small towns—consequently they have to depend entirely upon the dyed yarn of big cities like Bombay, Gadag, Sholapur etc.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The above-mentiond difficulties can be removed if the Government comes forward to help cheap raw materials can be obtained by organising co-operative stores and Government weaving assistants and other officers can keep these stores well-informed of the sources from which raw materials can be purchased cheaply. Government should help the introduction of fly-shuttle looms by making arrangements on a large scale for its demonstration. They must give financial help to start demonstration centres. The improved machinery designed by the department of Industries should be shown in demonstration centres. The Government can also demonstrate and show rich and up-to-date designs and technique through their weaving schools and demonstration centres. Weavers' co-operative Societies can be organised by Government help which will eliminate the influence of middlemen. Demonstrations in dying should be held even in small towns and villages. Since 1920, these dying demonstrations are being given in Industrial schools but only in big cities like Ahmedabad, Dhulia, Sholapur etc. but this propaganda should be carried further into rural areas.

OUT-OF-DATE METHODS.

Some of the methods of manufacture followed by the weavers are extremely out of date and they urgently require to be replaced. For instance, the sizing process takes enormous space to spread the yarn and it is very inconvenient especially in the monsoons; similarly winding by means of charkha wheel can easily be substituted by a bicycle wheel. In fact, very cheap machinery for every process of the manufacture can now be prepared in this country and even weavers of modest means can avail of them at little expense. The weavers require to be convinced of the definite advantages of the improved methods by means of constant propaganda and demonstration. Exhibitions of the improved machinery and demonstrations should be held often.

BETTER ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

One more reason why the Handloom Industry has fallen in the background is that in recent times the demand for fancy silk and mercerised bordered 'sarees,' 'khans,' checks, chadars towels etc. produced on power-looms and in fly shuttle loom factories of Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Tikekarwadi, Banhatti, Rabbani, Sangli, etc. is growing. Hand-looms in smaller towns and villages produce comparatively rough fabrics for which there is little demand now-a-days. For instance, in the Akalkot State (Sholapur district) in places like Karajagi, Tolnur Wagdari and Chappalgaon there are large number of looms working to-day but they all produce old types of fabrics of 20 or 30 counts. The demand in the market is for much finer counts—viz 60 or more. The designs and patterns produced by these towns are also very old and ante-diluvian. Marketing facilities are nil. The producers either sell their wares to their 'sowcars' or go round the villages on horse back selling their products in retail which does not bring much profits. Thus there is really large field for improvement in the industry in such towns.

MILL COMPETITION.

Although the mills have been competing with the Hand-loom industry in the production of cotton-bordered 'Sarees' of lower or medium counts of yarn, still there are a number of varieties of cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, mixed fabrics and woollen goods, wherein the hand weavers can still have a fair field without meeting any competition from the mills or fac-

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 3)

India And Synthetic Dye-Stuff Industry

Large Scope For Manufacture Of Dyes In This Country

By "OBSERVER"

Quite a large and liberal amount of ink has been spilled over the question of industrialising India and paradoxically enough, India is yet a backward country in respect of industries. Blame could be laid on many heads for this, one of them being the biggest, but that does not help the situation. As for the question of pointing out industrial resources of the country, it is needless to do so for they are quite conspicuous and well-known. The best thing under the circumstances is to study and develop the possibilities in every industry. In this article I wish to deal with the dye-stuff industry and in my own humble way set out its possibilities.

LARGE MARKET.

It is a matter of common knowledge that India consumes a fairly large supply of dye-stuffs. This can also be illustrated by the fact that some Western countries are making a living on it and that the Far East also is gradually lining up. On the strength of the statistics of imports that I give below, it can be very well said that the dye-stuff industry can be one of the key-industries of the nation. Are we, then, to satisfy such a nation-wide demand by consuming imports only?

TOTAL IMPORTS OF DYES DERIVED FROM COAL TAR DURING

YEAR	BRITISH EMPIRE IN LBS	FOREIGN COUNTRIES. IN LBS.
1929—30	2.435.777	16.7.110.451
1930—31	1.558 894	14,092.148
1931—32	2,447,957	15.428.400
1932—33	2,100,991	10 855,993
1933—34	1,960,193	11,941,909
1929-34.		

PUBLIC COMPANY NEEDED.

Then secondly, the difficulty with regard to the collection of capital needed for planting machinery for this industry can very easily be over-come by floating a public company. If the investing public of the country were to think over this matter seriously the necessary capital could be collected within no time. The flotation of such a Company will not only be a national asset but in its wake other industries will follow and in course of time will enable us to cast our net wide over the foreign markets If one were to try to take the bottom off such a possibility by mentioning the bug-bear of foreign competition such an attempt would, indeed, be futile. For surely the country can, by starting such concerns, establish a case for protection for the dye-stuff industry and can also prevail upon the Government to revise its customs duties on certain chemicals with the help of which a good many colours could be manufactured and on which to-day the customs-duties are very high. Such a course will certainly help the country to build its dye-stuff industry and will not only enable it to satisfy its home demand but will also put it in a position to spread its products far and wide over the world.

ORIGIN OF INDUSTRY.

Then thirdly, very briefly I trace the genesis of the synthetic dye-stuff industry. It is to be traced to the year 1856 when Mr. Perkin, in the course of an attempt to prepare quinine from aniline, discovered aniline purple. In the next year this synthetic colour was commercially manufactured. Two years later, Verguin in France, also experimenting with aniline, found magenta; and in 1863 was discovered anilins yellow, the first representative of the vast group of Azo colours. The possibilities of the new industry, however, found the most fertile soil in Germany where dye-stuffs are manufactured to-day on the largest scale. Steps were taken in these countries to stimulate production and Government aid was invoked production of the dye-stuffs in 1913 was 162.000 tons, it was 165.000 tons in 1925 and to-day it has increased much more Surely, the country is not content only to import these foreign products but we want to manufacture our own stuffs.

RAW MATERIAL

I shall now dwell upon the raw-material needed for the industry. These synthetic dyes are obtained from one or the other of the five hydro-carbons viz. benzene, toulene, xylene, napthalene, and anthracene. The most convenient source of all these is the coal tar obtained in the high temperature carbonization of coal for the manufacture of illuminating gas. In addition to these the tar contains other substances as bases and phenol. The separation of the useful hydro-carbons from the other compounds present in the tar and from each other, is effected by making use of the differences in their boiling points. Then carbons are purified by submitting the coal tar to distillation or crystallization and also to washing by chemicals and alkalis. With these as starting materials various dye-stuffs are built up in successive stages.

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TISCROM TRADE MARK

Wintry Conditions Mar Football

LEAGUE GROUNDS LIKE SKATING-RINGS

West Bromwich Score 5 Goals In 20 Minutes Against Blackburn

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Wintry conditions of snow, sleet, rain and frost made football difficult. Some grounds resembled skating-rings.

Twenty-five thousand watched the Preston-Aston Villa match. Villa were handicapped by Palethorpe's absence who was rushed to the hospital due to appendicitis. South African Hodgson secured last week from Liverpool led the attack. Preston's adaptability on the snow-bound ground was excellent. Neither side however scored before the interval.

In the second half Preston were stronger in finishing and Dougal, Hughodonnel and Maxwell netted a goal each, the last goal being scored two minutes before the finish.

Both Brentford and Middlesbrough played creditable football on icy ground before 35,000. Scott scored the only goal of the match for Brentford for whom Reid Winger signed mid-week from Scotland.

5 GOALS IN 20 MINUTES

West Bromwich adapting themselves most skilfully on the frost-bound pitch scored five goals in 20 minutes. W. G. Richardson, Mahon and Robbins netted at the seventh, eighth and tenth minutes respectively and Mahon and Sankey added a goal each. Thereafter, Thompson headed in for Blackburn. West Bromwich led 5-1 at the interval.

After the change-over, Albion continued aggressive W. G. Richardson twice and Mahon in the last minute increased.

Thirty-five thousand watched the Wednesday-Arsenal match on treacherous ground. Players had no foothold. Sheffield Wednesday were more adaptable to the conditions. Dewar scored in the twenty-fifth minute but Drake equalised. Rimmer immediately restored Wednesday's lead. At the interval Wednesday led 2-1.

Arsenal's left-winger Roberts though injured and was passenger scored an equaliser in the second half. Cooper scored the dramatic winning goal a minute before time.

Mcnab's goal scored in the twenty-fifth minute enabled Sunderland to win their match against Stoke.

Manchester City were fortunate to win to-day against the run of the play. The only goal of the match was scored by Mcleod a minute before the interval.

Charlton increased their leadership in the League Second Division. Their rapid attack against Hull resulted in Wilkinson, Robinson and Hobbi's scoring within 25 minutes. Allen increased Charlton's lead but Hull replied through Acquroff before the interval when the score was 4-1.

STRUGGLE AT TOTTENHAM

Offside tactics held up Charlton in the second half.

At Tottenham, 40,000 watched a great struggle for promotion. Rivals played excellent football on the frozen ground. Sheffield United exhibited a delightful combination but Tottenham improved and Willie Evans scored for them a few seconds before the interval.

In the second half the game was most exciting Dodds from breakaway scored an equaliser.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBAL RESULTS

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The following are the results of the League Football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham nil, Manchester City 1; Brentford 1, Middlesbrough nil; Derby 2, Huddersfield nil; Everton vs. Bolton (postponed); Grimsby nil, Liverpool nil; Leeds 2, Chelsea nil; Portsmouth 1, Wolverhampton nil; Preston 3, Astonvilla nil; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Arsenal 2; Sunderland 1, Stoke nil; West Bromwich 8 and Blackburn 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford 2, Southampton 1; Burnley 3, Barnsley nil; Bury 5, Doncaster 1; Charlton 4, Hull 1; Fulham 2, Plymouth 2; Leicester City 1, Norwich 1; Manchester United 3, New Castle 1; Portvale 2, Bradford City 1; Swansea 2, Nottingham Forest 1; Tottenham 1, Sheffield United 1; Westham 2; and Blackpool 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Aldershot 1, Queenspark Rangers 3; Bournemouth 2, Crystal palace 5; Bristol Rovers 1, Clapton Orient 1; Cardiff 2, Newport nil; Caventry 3, Exeter nil; Gillingham 2, Reading nil; Luton 3, Northampton 3; Millwall 1, Bristol City 1; Notts County 1, Southend 2; Swindon 1, Brighton 2; Torquay 2 and Watford 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Accrington 7, York 2; Chester versus Lincoln (postponed); Chesterfield 3, Walsall nil; Crewe 3, Barrow 1; Darlington 2, Mansfield 1; Gateshead versus Hartlepools (postponed); Halifax 1, Rotherham nil; Oldham 5, Wrexham 2; Southport 1, Rochdale 1; Stockport 1, New Brighton 1; Tranmere 4 and Carlisle 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
(First Division)

Aberdeen 2, Airdrieonians 2; Albion Rovers nil, Celtic 3; Clyde 2, Dundee 1; Hamilton versus Arbroath (postponed); Hearts 3, Ayr nil; Kilmarnock versus Patrick (postponed); Queenspark 2, Dunfermline 1; Queens of South 2, Third Lanark 1; Rangers versus Hibernians (postponed); St. Johnstone 2 and Motherwell 3.

Leeds Beats Featherstone

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The following are the results of matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Broughton 16, Leigh nil; Castleford 32, Bramley nil; Hull Kingston 20, Hunslet 3; Leeds 38, Featherstone 5; York 3 and Wigan 5.

The remaining six fixtures are postponed as the grounds are unfit.

Sheffield Shield Match Surprise

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SYDNEY, Jan. 18.

In the Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and South Australia in which there was no play yesterday, owing to rain, South Australia were all out to-day for 94 (Bradman 0, White taking eight wickets for 31).

At the close New South Wales made 14 for nil. The wicket was treacherous after yesterday's rain. White, the lefthander had the final analysis of 19 for eight and 31 for eight. He kept an impeccable length, and had excellent assistance from fielders. At one period he returned an analysis of 11, 8, 7, 4. The only wicket he did not take was Bradman's, the other being run out.

Four-Cornered Contest

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Climatic obstacles are increasing Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's many distractions in fighting the Ross Cromarty by-election. He departed for the snowbound west-coast with two shovels of gunboats in a car. His Labour opponent Mr. McNeill just returned from the same region reports of terrific blizzards, which repeatedly jeopardised his life on the precipitous roads. Now it is almost certain that Independent Liberals fight the seat with Captain A. R. McDougal. With Independent Randolph Churchill will also be in the field and it will be a four cornered contest.

Special Session Of Hindu Mahasabha

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

A special session of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held on January 25 and an Anti-Communal Award Conference on January 26 at Allahabad on the occasion of the Arddha Kumbha Mela there. —United Press.

The Chief Justice of the Nagpur High Court will get a salary of Rs. 50,000 annually, while the other judges of the same court will be given Rs 40,000/- each annually. —United Press.

Troop band of Maharashtra Seva Mandal, which holds its annual sports this evening at Lalbaugh, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN INDIA

(Continued From Page 3)

tories. Especially in silk sarees' with silver and gold threads, with ornamental borders and fine silk turbans, fine 'khans' from 60 to 100 counts, woollen blankets etc. handlooms need not fear any competition from the Mills. These particular types of products should therefore, be encouraged by giving all possible facilities.

A SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRY?

Another important question that falls to be discussed here is how far the Hand-loom industry can be made a subsidiary industry to the village agriculturist. Opinions differ on this question. Some say that Hand-loom industry, not being quite akin to agricultural operations, it can never appeal to agriculturists whereas some others say that, after all something is better than idleness and that most of the agriculturists being idle during the greater part of the year, they can be induced to take it up. Of course, this much is true that the average agriculturist will not take to it unless he sees distinct gain in it. By taking to this industry many agriculturists will undoubtedly be able to produce the cloth required for their own household and this in itself will be a substantial gain, supplementing their agricultural income. But some agriculturists may not be satisfied with this alone. They may desire to make larger profits and then only they may think it worth their while to go in for it. To make the industry more attractive to agriculturists, marketing facilities, improved appliances etc will have to be made available in the rural areas. Weaving of fine cotton and silk cloth like 'sarees,' khans' 'phetas' etc. will be out of the reach of the capacity of the agriculturist-weavers. It will be no use teaching them these things. But what is practicable is that they can be taught to weave ordinary. coarse cloth like 'khaddar' 'Gudar,' 'chaddar,' 'Niwar and Dhotis.' It is estimated that at the rate of working 8 hours a day on some such cloth an agriculturist can make a net income of 6 to 12 annas per day. He can efficiently weave these fabrics after about 6 months' practice on a fly-shuttle loom 5 to 6 yards of cloth in about 8 hours a day and make at least 8 annas profit 'per diem' thereby. This will mean first to teach him how to weave in a regular weaving school. For this purpose, itinerant weaving schools will have to be established. The department of industries of the Government of Bombay has estimated that with a cost of Rs. 1000 for non-recurring expenses and Rs. 1,200 for recurring expenses, one school with 10 looms can be run for a year. so that at one stretch in six months 10 persons can be taught (six months' training being quite enough for each individual). These schools of course will have to be shifting from place to place for periods according to the needs of the locality. After careful study the Department of industries has come to the conclusion that this industry alone is capable of being developed or newly introduced as a subsidiary occupation to agriculturists in this presidency. These moving schools should. therefore, be established by the Government in large numbers in the presidency. The Government should also help local initiative by giving substantial donations wherever demanded.

MUST BE ENCOURAGED.

The new venture of introducing weaving as a subsidiary occupation will certainly meet with some difficulties because of religious prejudices prevailing in certain Hindu Castes. But economic forces will, in the long run, dissipate these prejudices. This process can be hastened if zealous educated workers themselves initiate such undertakings by proper and intensive propaganda in the countryside.

Thus both as a useful ancient industry as well as a subsidiary industry for the cultivator, Handloom industry deserves to be encouraged. It is lucky that it has survived the onslaughts of machine in this mechanical age. We also see its distinct—advantages in a poor country like India. The enlightened public. therefore, must provide sufficient attention to this question and help to keep alive this great industry.

Mr. NAGINDAS T. PAREKH.

G. S. M. COLLEGE STUDENT'S RECORD

Secures Highest Marks In Third M.B.B.S. Exam.

Mr. Nagindas Tribhovandas Parekh, stood first class first in final M.B.B.S. results of the Bombay University, securing the J. C. Lisbo Gold Medal and the Charles Muirhead prize. He has made a record in Sheth G. S. Medical College by getting the highest number of marks ever scored as yet and being the only and the first candidate to stand in first class after the new system was introduced.

Dr. Parekh matriculated from Babu Panalal Jain High School and joined the Wilson College and then G. S. Medical College for further studies. He comes from Morvi and was a resident student of Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya throughout.

Shahidgunj Conference Behind Closed Doors

AMRITSAR, Jan. 18.

Although Shahidgunj Muslim Conference held its first session behind closed doors with 30 Ulemas from different parts. Two separate parties of Muslims staged demonstrations seeking entry describing it as not representative of Muslims.

The arrival of the police stopped such demonstrations.

Pir Jamat Ali Shah and certain followers were heckled in the bazar by a hostile Muslim crowd when emerging from a Mosque after prayers.

Proceedings of the conference are kept a secret though it is understood that Pir Jamat Ali Shah explained how without men and money he could not undertake steps for restoration of Mosque. To-day's session is still in progress, Pir Jamat Ali Shah having read his presidential address to his subjects.

Committee is discussing resolutions.—A.P.

A Vizagapatam message says the body of Sabbi Appalaswami, Commissioner Anakapalli Municipality was found washed ashore on Vizagapatam beach on Friday under mysterious circumstances.

Cricket Notes

McCABE AS BRADMAN'S RIVAL

Allen As England's Test Captain To Australia

LONDON, (By Mail.)

When E. R. T. Holmes predicted recently that G. O. Allen would be England's Test captain in Australia next winter, he echoed the view of so many of English leaders of cricket that the forecast seemed almost "inspired." Now comes the news from Lord's that Allen is about to be given the opportunity to equip himself sufficiently in the art of captaincy to justify his acceptance of the M. C. C. invitation when—and if—it comes. Allen will probably take over the leadership of Middlesex from R. W. V. Robins, who, although reappointed captain, finds that business claims will prevent him from playing regularly.

Allen's experience hitherto as captain has been limited, and those who would have doubted his qualification for the leadership of England in her quest of the "Ashes" will thereby be reassured. It is stated that Robins' business affairs will not debar him from the Australian tour next winter if he is selected, in which event, if Allen captains England, we shall have an interesting situation. Two leaders under whom Allen has played—Robins and Wyatt—will in turn play under him. The availability of Robins for Australia is a splendid piece of news from the English point of view. If so in a match without limit on the arid arenas of Sydney and Melbourne. As a fielder, Robins probably should be bracketed equal with Bradman and Hammond; assuming his selection, he, Hammond, Ames, and Allen are as good an all-round nucleus as a side could hope for. English cricket may stand low at the moment, but many predict a revival this summer.

APPEAL AGAINST LIGHT

Test cricket everywhere seems doomed to provoke scenes and controversy. It is possible to sympathise with the spectators who demonstrated at Cape Town on Wednesday last when they saw not a single ball bowled for their money; but the authorities were probably right in refusing to be stampeded. The sportsmanship of the South African appeal against the light in the previous Test is still being discussed in London, wherever cricketers are gathered together. Offhand, we can recall no such appeal by a fielding side. The Australians do not appear to have made any complaint—indeed, Wade's action is defended by A. A. Mailey, the former Test bowler, on the ground that if Australia had been in danger of defeat, instead of South Africa, the batsmen would not have hesitated to appeal. It is a nice point, a critic tells me, best left to the dialecticians; but he suggests that the cases quoted by Mailey are not quite analogous. The right to appeal against light is presumably intended to protect batsmen from being skittled through no fault of their own, and not to prevent bowlers being knocked about the field.

BRADMAN'S RIVAL

Polemics apart, says a correspondent, the two matches just played establish two points the enormous strength of the Australian batting, and the right of Australia, unless something unexpected happens in the last three Tests, to be regarded as the premier cricketing country at the moment. It was said in 1930, and again in 1934, that Australia would never have beaten England but for the phenomenal performances of Don Bradman. South Africa won the rubber against England last year, and is yet being outplayed by an Australian team of which neither Bradman nor Ponsford is a member. In their place McCabe has risen to new heights and must now be regarded as Bradman's chief rival in any world eleven. The young master ("Don"), however, is still supreme. His 229 not out against Victoria, following his century against New South Wales and 233 against Queensland (earlier in the week) give him a usual average of about 290. Incidentally, they bring his total of runs in Sheffield Shield matches to over 5,000. And "Don" 357 at Melbourne is not merely a record score for South Australia against Victoria. It gives him more scores of over 300 than any other player has ever made in first-class cricket, beating Ponsford's four and W. G. Grace's three. It also bring him within close distance of Bardsley's record, for an Australian, of 56 centuries in first-class crickket. He has now made 54—and he is still only 27 years old. If Bradman stays in the game he stands an excellent chance of being the only Australian who ever made a hundred 100's. The small number of matches played by his countrymen, has limited even the brilliant Macartney to 52. Other leading Australians are Ponsford (48), Armstrong (47), Woodfull (47), Hill (45), Trumper (43) and Kippax (41).

Another Australian who is in the limelight just now, J. H. Fingleton, must be quietly rejoicing over the selectors. When the 1934 side was being chosen to come to England, he was not considered good enough, though a most successful opening batsman, and, in some opinions, Australia's best field, not even excluding "Don". True, another explanation for his omission was given by some who professed to know—that he was a journalist, and might possibly claim the right to continue his profession in spite of the Board of Control's ban on players writing. His fine batting in South Africa, including his 100 on Wednesday last, has shown that the selector made a blunder in omitting him in 1934 for Darling and Bromley.

MACARTNEY'S DEADLY BOWLING

C. G. Macartney's great bowling against India at Calcutta brings to mind that historic occasion at the Oval in 1926 when England after a lapse of 14 years, won back the Ashes. The crux of the match came the morning of the third day when Hobbs and Sutcliffe stayed in for two hours and a half on a wicket which, for most of that time, was as unpleasant as an English wicket can be. During this period H. L. Collins perserved with his right arm bowlers A. J. Richardson, C. V. Grimmett and A. A. Mailey. This is often quoted as a classic example of the misuse of left arm bowling. It was said at the time that not even Hobbs himself would have stayed in against Macartney when the wicket was at its worst. I doubt whether there has been a better performance in international cricket by a man in his fiftieth year than that of Macartney in India.

The development of cricket in the Empire has never been so strikingly manifested as now, and sportsmen over here have to interrupt their assessments of football form to study the Tests which are taking place in one fewer than three countries. An Australian team is giving Indian cricketers useful experience, while the M. C. C. team now touring New Zealand engage in their first Test match this week. Besides all this, the Australians are emphasising their prowess by dominating a South African eleven, composed almost entirely of the players who proved too good for England last summer. And in between times Bradman is piling up double centuries in Australia.

The Dominions are definitely in the ascendency just now, and Errol Holmes's tourists will have to accomplish something exceptional to restore confidence in the Old Country's cricketing ability. New Zealand is not nearly so formidable on the cricket field as on a football pitch, but already the M. C. C. side have experienced a defeat in the remotests of the Dominions. The New Zealand Test team, which is, of course, without Charlie Oliver, the double All Black, is a likely-looking combination, including two players who have played in the Lancashire League—W. E. Merritt and I. B. Cromb.

WOMEN CRICKETERS IN WINTER

Some of the hockey tournaments, now being played in seaside towns, supply the answer to the question—where do women cricketers go in winter? Many of the women who toured Australia in the first Tests a year ago are county hockey stars, and are representing their various clubs and counties in Scarborough, Folkstone, Ramsgate, Weston-super-Mare, or Clacton. Every section has "guest teams" that do not qualify for that territory. Miss Betty Archdale, the Test captain, is with Miss O. Andrews, St. Leonards Old Girls team, unofficially known as The Scots, at the East tournament in Clacton. Miss Andrews is a brilliant cricketer. In the tournament at Weston-super-Mare there are wandering teams from Scotland and Wales. A team of Ulster Rovers, from Northern Ireland, is in the North Tournament at Scarborough. The only foreign visiting team are the Hamburg players, at the South Tournament at Folkstone. This did not open until Friday last and continues for the greater part of this week.

AUSTRALIAN VICTORY IN SOUTH AFRICA

Since writing these notes it is reported from South Africa that Australia beat South Africa in the third Test match, Grimmett establishing a new record—the Australian bowling wizard in Capetown on Saturday assisted his country to win the third Test by taking five wickets for 56 runs. In doing so he, inscribed his name in indelible letters as the taker of more Test wickets than any other bowler. For a quarter of a century Barnes has topped the poll with 189 wickets. He now gives place to Grimmett, whose total has reached 193. As Grimmett was 43 last Christmas Day not a great deal more may be seen of him as Test bowler, but he might easily top the 200 mark before Time bowls him out. An extraordinary bowler is Grimmett—and so was Barnes. What Grimmett's feat does prove is that patience and perseverence are golden virtues. He practised bowling in his backyard, training his terrier dog to retrieve the ball. He worked his fingers to the bone until he had mastered length, finger-spin, leg-breaks, off-breaks and goodlies. And then nothing happened. He was shunned by his own State of Victoria and not until he was 32 was he given a real chance. That his heart was not broken by then indicates the type of fighter a batsmen faces when Grimmett runs up to the crease.

"It is a change of heart that we badly need and we should all strive towards that end, by precepts and deeds", declared Dr. Satyapal at Lahore, commenting on the assault made on a Muslim youth. Unless and until we change our mental outlook and realise that our salvation lies in peace and harmony we cannot expect to achieve any success in our struggle for freedom.—A.P.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
Or
WESTERN INDIA
and visit of
CENTRAL EUROPEAN TENNIS TEAM
FEBRUARY, 10th to 17th
Entry forms and Season tickets (Rs. 10-8-0) from Bombay Gymkhana.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Vad 11, 1992
Muslim: Shavval 24, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 16, 1305
Hightide: 7-20; 22-13
Lowtide: 2-59; 14-13
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 25m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-46 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 21.

Opening of Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's work by Lady Brabourne, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade road, 5-20 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 22.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's work, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. open to public.

St. John Ambulance Association; All-India ambulance competitions. Prize distribution by H. E. the Governor, Cooperage, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 23.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's works, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Open to public.
Last day of B.P.W.C. Exhibition and Sale of work, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Open to public.

THE CAPITOL

EDDIE CANTOR REVIVALS!

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:
"KID MILLIONS"
CANTOR on a camel! And the camel of a canter!
WEDNESDAY to FRIDAY:
'ROMAN SCANDALS'
Rome burns—and How! When Eddie fiddles around!

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CARL LAEMMLE presents

5 NEW SONGS—Plenty of girls and comedy!

THE TOP MUSICAL SHOW OF THE TOWN NOW RUNNING FOR
THIRD WEEK!

Central
CINEMA
NEAR ALBLESS BAUG,
CHARNI RD., OFF QUEEN'S ROAD.
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Peter Ibbetson". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sweet Surrender." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kid from Spain." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30
IMPERIAL—"Dr. Madhurika". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45
SUPER—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Sisters under the Skin." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Metropolitan" Time as usual.
PLAZA—"Cleopatra." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Anna Karenina." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Crusades." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon—A selection of Indian Music
1-0 p.m.—Available Market Rates An H.M.V. Celebrity Hour.
2-0 p.m.—Close down.
6-30 p.m.—Bul Bul Tarang Solos By Master Jayantilal of Ahmedabad.
7-0 p.m.—Commercial News.
7-15 p.m.—Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan (In Hindi). By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale
7-30 p.m.—Gujerati Songs.
7-50 p.m.—News in Hindi.
8-0 p.m.—Popular Songs. S.B. By Bai Sundarabai. from
8-30 p.m.—
9-30 p.m.—News in English.
9-45 p.m.—"India and the World" E. J. Bough,
10-0 p.m.—Ken Mac and his Dance Band
11-0 p.m.—Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m.—Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hatel, London. 8-15 p.m.—Sports talk. 8-30 p.m.—"Shiver my Timbers!" 9-15 p.m.—"Accident?" A short story. 9-30 p.m.—Sonata Recital. Helen Just (Violoncello) and Hetty Bolton (Pianoforte). 10-00 p.m.—News. 10-20 p.m.—Orchestral Concert. 10-30 p.m.—Close down.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

"KAPOLE DEATH"

VORA—Luxmidas Vandravandas Ramji Vora, died on Sunday (19th January, 1936) at 7 p.m. Uthamana ceremony will take place on Monday (20th January), at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at "Marble Fountain" Warden Road, (Mahalaxmi).

NEW B.P.C.C. MEETING

The first meeting of the newly elected delegates to the Indian National Congress for the year 1936,, who are also members of the B.P.C.C. will be held on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

MASANI'S LECTURES

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called "Kshnoom" in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall, at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through 'Kshnoom' Classes presently current in the hall.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER COMMITTEE ELECTION

"The election of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1936 will take place at the office of the Chamber, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Monday), from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

KHAR GYMKHANA ANNUAL SPORTS

The Third Annual Sports of the Khar Gymkhana will be held on the Gymkhana grounds on Saturday and Sunday, the 25th and 26th instant. Entries close on 22-1-36. Entries should be handed over at the Gymkhana Pavalion or to the Secretary.

POSTAL NOTICES

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Wartenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Monday the 20th instant.

Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Rezwani' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd instant.

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orentes' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

CRYSTALS THAT ARE FIBRES

X'ray Reveals Secrets Where Microscope Fails

"X-ray Studies o fthe Structure of Fibres" was the title of the lecture delivered by Dr. Mata Prasad under the auspices of the Technological Association, University of Bombay, Bombay on Friday. Following is the summary of the lecture:—

The application of X-rays to the determination of the structure of crystalline substances was initiated by Sir W. H. Bragg in 1912, and the technique of this method has developed now to such an extent that even the structure of molecules of highly complex substances is more or less correctly known.

An X-ray view into the inside of the fiIres of cotton, silk and wool and animal hair has shown that these consist of microcrystalline bodies which cannot be seen even through a microscope of highest magnification. Cellulose, the colloidal particles which constitute the cotton fibre, has been shown to consist of several glucose residues attached to each other in a long chain. These chains are attached to each other in a systematised fashion in the fibre.

Similarly colloidal particles, fibroin, which constitute the silk fibre, have been revealed by X-rays to consist of long chain of amino-acid residues arranged almost parallel to the length of the fibre. However in wool fibre and animal hair the particles are not arranged in a regular manner under ordinary conditions but when these are stretched lengthwise, the long chain molecules get arrayed in the direction of stretching. The notable feature of these investigations is not only the revealation of the crystalline nature of the so-called colloidal bodies or the exact structure of the particles which constitute them but that the relative distances between atoms observed in similar structures in simple molecules is maintained in these hikhly complex molecules as well,

ESTABLISH IMMIGRATION BOARD

Group Settlements Abroad Are Best Solution For Indian Unemployment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The best solution to the problem of unemployment amongst the educated classes in India will be the establishment of an immigration board, whose duty it should be to secure group settlements in other countries by trade settlement" said Mr. A. M. Qureshi, who arrived on Thursday by the S.S. "Viceroy" after a tour of the British Empire and the colonies.

Dr. Qureshi regretted that the Indian emigrants abroad were mostly illiterate coolies, who returned back perhaps with plenty of money but left behind a bad impression in the countries where they stayed, as was the case with foreigners who amassed wealth in India and took it back to their mother countries.

"It is time" concluded Dr. Qureshi "that India followed a definite policy of immigration. Other countries in the British empire are not unwilling to receive a limited number of immigrants who are prepared to reside permanently there, more so if those countries are given preferential tariffs and trade concessions."

'A' Ward Congress Committee's Regret

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the meeting of the Council of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee:—

"The Council of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee mourns the sudden death of Com. Shapurji Saklatwala, who, throughout his life valiantly, championed the cause of the exploited masses of the world in general, and the cause of the Indian Freedom in particular.

"The Council conveys its heartfelt sympathy to the members of his family in their bereavement.

"As a mark of respect to the deceased, the Council adjourns for the day".

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION OF BASSEIN SCHOOL

(From a Correspondent)

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the R. P. Vagh High School, Bassein took place on the 12th instant under the chairmanship of Mr. R. P. Masani.

Mr. Masani said, "No good cause ever suffers for want of funds" He advised the students to build up a good character and to cultivate the spirit of sportmanship. He emphasised the need of brotherhood of man".

Mr. I. C. Suchanti, Advocate, Patna, who returned from England by s. s. "Ranpura."

ITS USEFUL PUBLIC SERVICE

Tribute To Work Done By City Ambulance Corps For 5 Years

A twelve year old girl fainted at a First-Aid demonstration following a mock stove tragedy, staged by the girl volunteers of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps, at the annual gathering held on Sunday evening, at the Vanita Vishram Gardens, Bombay.

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia presided.

An elaborate programme of Ambulance Service in the event of various kinds of accidents was gone through, by the members of the Corps. When the stove tragedy was enacted in which a woman is burned while preparing tea, the sight was apparently too much for the girl, who fell down in a swoon.

Dr. H. D. Dastoor, Officer Commanding, rendered first-aid, and the girl was sent home after recovery.

The Corps, composed of city students, numbered about 100, and Mr. Justice Wadia inspected the Corps, after which a march-past was held.

After demonstrations, Mr. Justice Wadia gave away the prizes and certificates to the students.

USEFUL PUBLIC SERVICE

The President complimented the Corps on their useful service done during the short period since 1930, and stressed the importance of such organisations in the city, for imparting instruction in First Aid, Home Sanitation, Hygiene and Home Nursing. He was glad that the Corps was open to all communities without distinction. Service and Sacrince, he added, must come from every profession, race, caste, and creed, and as in the field of social service, there could not be any disunction.

Mr. Justice Wadia declared that the new Ambulance Van of the Corps would be available for public service day and night. It was the ambition of the Corps to start an Ambulance Service for the benefit of the patients. He exhorted the members of the Corps to carry on their work with greater zeal.

PERMANENT SERVICE STATION

Mr. K. M. Munshi, President of the Corps, in proposing a vote of thanks gave a brief history of the Corps which came into existence in 1930, and was composed of students (both boys and girls) in the city. They were able to secure an ambulance van which would be kept at the disposal of the public at all times, and as the members of the Corps, being students, could not gather together at a moment's notice, it was proposed to start a permanent service station.

One donor had agreed to pay Rs. 50 per month, and Mr. Mun- appealed to the public to contribute another 150 rupees per month, so that the permanent service station might be efficiently run.

B. P. C. C.'s ELECTION FOR A. I. C. C.

Four Contestants For Two Seats

Election of two members on the All-India Congress Committee, from the Bombay Provincial Committee, will take place on Saturday (25th instant). Last Saturday was the final day of nominations. As already stated, Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally and Mr. M. R. Masani are contesting.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

It is understood, the B.P.C.C meets for the first time after recent elections on Saturday next, and it will recommend the next President of the Indian National Congress for the Lucknow session.

Mr. Chaman Lal will arrive in Bombay by "M.V. Victoria" on February 5, from his second tour to Japan.

LOW WAGES IN RURAL AREAS

Agricultural Workers' Pitiable Plight

The current issue of the Labour Gazette contains an article on mofussil labour and wages in the Bombay Presidency in 1934-35. The downward trend in the level of agricultural and mofussil non-factory wages in the Presidency as a whole which was noticeable in 1933 continued during the year 1934. The statistics of agricultural wages show that as compared with the previous year, the general level of wages of all kinds of agricultural labour declined, though not so steeply as in the year 1933, except in the case of skilled labour in rural areas. Field labourers earned an average daily wage of Rs. 0-6-5 in areas as aginst Re. 0-6-6 and urban areas and Re. 0-5-2 in rural Re. 0-5-5 respectively in the pervious year. The average daily wages of an ordinary unskilled labourer amounted to Re. 0-8-5 in urban areas and Re. 0-6-5 in rural areas. The daily average earnings of a skilled labourer amounted to Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-2-8 in urban and rural areas respectively.

WORKING MINES

Out of the thirty-four mines (other than coal and mica mines) in the Presidency, only 23 were working during the year. Of the mines which were working during the year one was a manganese mine in the Broach and Panchmahals District and twenty-two were stone and murum quarries.

Of the 1249 men and 400 women engaged in the mining industry in the Bombay Presidency, only 13 men in the building stone quarry of the N. W. Railway at Karachi worked underground.

The hours of work of both the male and the female employees in the manganese mine in the Broach and Panch Mahals District were 51 per week. The stone quarry at Kaira worked 56 hours per wek. The weekly hours of work in one of the two quarries in the Bombay Suburban District were 35 and in the other 57, while in the stone quarry in the Thana District the working hours were 60 per week. The maximum number of weekly hours viz. 63, were worked in the N. W. Railway quarry at Karachi.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The Gazette also gives statistics of industrial disputes in British India during the third quarter of the year 1935.

There were 41 disputes in progress 17.147 workpeople and resulting in an aggregate loss of 171 133 working days. 22 of the disputes arose over wages questions, six related to employment of individuals, five to "leave and hours" and the remaining eight were due to "Miscellaneous" causes.

All the disputes except three terminated during the quarter and the workers were successful either partially or fully in thirteen cases and unsuccessful in the remaining twenty-five.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY

Sunday's Matches In P. G. O. T. Tournament

Of the 14 matches scheduled to be played on Sunday in the Parsi Gymkhana Open Tennis Tournament, all came off except one. All the unfinished matches so far are expected to be played on Monday.

A. C. Pereira beat G. L. Mytton by winning two sets the first of which extended upto 20 games. S. A. Azim and partner played two matches successively winning, and their team work promises of future successes in the Tournament.

Two ladies' singles matches and one mixed doubles match were played on Sunday, which features eventually commenced on that day.

RESULTS:

MEN'S SINGLES

A. C. Pereira beat G. L. Mytton 11—9, 6—1.
J. R. Ratnagar beat N. F. Patel 6—0, 6—1.
R. C. Summerhayes beat J. F. Yorke 6—2, 6—2.
B. D. Dhalla beat A. A. D'Souza 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.
B. S. Rama Rao beat A. J. Wadia 6—1, 6—3.

LADIES' SINGLES

Mrs. R. F. Strand beat Miss C. Guzdar, 6—4, 6—0.
Miss M. J. Wadia beat Mrs. P. G. Merchant 6—1, 6—1.

MENS' DOUBLES

H. C. Samsoni and A. M. D. Pitt beat A. J. Wadia and R. W. Cassinath 6—2, 6—3.
S. A. Azim and Partner beat E. Rose and G. T. Gillespie 7—5, 3—6, 6—1.
S. A. Azim and Partner beat Samsi and Borvankar 6—3, 6—1.
R. C. Summerhayes and R. G. Hopkins walk-over W. Bellin and Z. M. Ahmed.
A. C. Suntook and F. Vakharia beat G. W. L. Berry and Partner 6—0, 6—2.

MIXED DOUBLES

Mrs. B. J. F. Tew and J. F. Tew beat W. Hill and R. F. Strand 6—1, 7—5.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

As We Were!

On Saturday last all the cinemas in the city reverted to the former time of 10 p.m., for the commencement of the night show. For sometime as an experiment they had scheduled the night show to begin at 9-30, so that they might close earlier for the convenience of the suburban residents. But shows at 9-30 were objectionable in their own way for the majority of the picture-fans must have found the hour too early and hence inconvenient. In a big city like Bombay humming with business, the hour must be considered too early. It was not their fault, therefore, if the cinema-owners reverted to old timings. So far no one seems to have been able to convince the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities that the last train should leave Churchgate at 12-30 at night instead of at 12-15 as at present. A shifting of the departure by a quarter of an hour would be much appreciated by the public. No doubt it will mean that the whole line upto Andheri has to work according to this new adjustment. But if it is remembered that the railway is a public utility service, such a small facility ought not to be denied to the suburban residents. If the railway authorities do not look to the comforts of the residents of the suburbs in such a minor question like this, the question may be raised: what are the railways for? It need not be added that the last train on the G. I. P. railway line, leaves the Victoria Terminus Station at 12-30. Is it essential that the B. B. & C. I. Co., should be backward in comparison with the G. I. P. Company in this as in most other respects?

K. E. M. Hospital

There is considerable congestion in the quarters of the staff of the K.E.M. Hospital owing to the fact that, when the quarters were originally built, the present overcrowding was not expected. As the work of the hospital has considerably increased, the Residential Medical Officers are provided with a living room each and a common dining room. They need a common sitting-room and recreation room and some place in which to receive their friends. The Nurses' Home was at first constructed to accommodate 45 nurses only. Now the strength of the nurses is 109 and, there is considerable overcrowding in the Home, although a "Nurses Annexe" was made lately. Then overcrowding exists in the quarters provided for the menial staff. In some cases one room is shared by two and in a few cases as many as four! A proposal is made now to lease a chawl of 80 rooms at Naigaum to provide accommodation for the menial staff but nothing is done for the Nurses and the Medical Staff.

REV. HERAS HONOURED

Polish Gold Cross Of Merit For Xavier Professor

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. Banasinshi, the Polish Consul, presided over a meeting of past and present students of the Historical Research Institute of St. Xavier's College held in honour of the good work rendered to the institute by Rev. Father Heras.

Prominent among those present at the gathering were the Consuls of Poland, Germany, Iraq, Italy, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Afghanistan.

MAGI'S PAINTING UNVEILED.

Rev. Father Heras in a brief speech outlined the activities of the institute and dwelt upon the keen interest shown by the students in their whole-hearted cooperation in carrying out his work. He took this as an occasion for appointing the Magi or the three wisemen of the East as their patrons. At his request a painting of the Magi by an Indian Christian artist was unveiled by Dr. Banasinshi.

Rev. Father Heras also paid glowing tributes to research work which is being carried on by the Polish Republic throughout the world and throughout India in particular.

At the conclusion of a short speech, Dr. Banasinshi in the name of the Republic of Poland granted the award of Gold Cross of Merit to Rev. Father Heras, Spanish Citizen and professor at the St. Xavier's College.

Rain In North Madras Coast

POONA, Jan. 19.

The weather continues to be dry except for local rain in North Madras coast, Vizagapatam reporting three-quarters of an inch.

The minimum temperatures remained markedly below normal from the Punjab to Bengal.

Forecast:—Scattered light showers are likely to occur in North Madras coast, South-east Madras and the Central Provinces.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-1-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.5 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.9 degrees (normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 66.8 degrees 0.3 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 157 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

B. WARD ELECTION

Dr. B. S. Nanjiani, writes:—

Some of my friends and well-wishers such as Messrs. Abba Umer Messiya, Haji Mohd., Pir Mohammed, Haji Ahmed Kassam Machiswalla, Kadri Syed Mahbubshah Husaini etc. came to me and explained to me all matters. Therefore I withdraw my canditure in favour of Dr. G. R. A. Shaikhan.

DR. HARDIKER FOR BOMBAY

Dr. N. S. Hardiker who has been invited by the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Congress at Lucknow to help in organising volunteers, in U. P. will be arriving, "en route" for Lucknow, in Bombay on Tuesday by the Poona Mail.

Dr. Hardiker it is understood will leave for Lucknow on the same night after a few hours' halt in Bombay.

Kanara Brotherhood Prizes

(From A Correspondent.)

A large number of youths of Kanara assembled in the office of the Kanara Brotherhood on Saturday, last at 9 p.m. to take part in the "Hat-night speeches," Mr. Joachim Alva presiding. Though the youths were new to this sort of function, the standard of speeches was satisfactory. Among the three prizes of books presented by Mr. Joachim Alva, Mr. J. V. Pai, who spoke on Presence of mind won the first prize and the other prizes were carried away by Messrs. P. V. Wagh and V. V. Dhume.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1936

INDIAN RAILWAYS

The financial position of the railways in India has always evoked a volume of criticism, which the latest Administration Report (1934-35) of this great venture of the State in India would in no way avoid. Though the mprovement in earnings, begun in 1933-34, was maintained in 1934-35, the railways as a whole have not yet come back to a state at which they could make their expected and stipulated contribution to the general revenues of the country. The depression begun in 1930-31 has continued all through the period following; and though the nadir of railway earnings seems to have been in 1932-33 (84.43 crores), the earnings recorded in the present year (90.26 crores) are still 13.50 crores below the peak of 1928-29. The bulk of the improvement, such as it is, is attributed to the goods traffic, even though the trade of India continues to be about 40 per cent. of its pre-depression average. That means that the carriage of goods by railway in India is subjected to a heavy tax, far beyond the service rendered. The high level of this tax is possible to maintain because of an effective monopoly of the carrying business in the country. While these high railway rates endure, the trade of the country can hope for no improvement, and its industry can hope for no relief from the prevailing depression, which elsewhere in the world the Governments concerned have done their utmost to achieve. Such changes in the railway rates for the carriage of goods traffic as have been specifically noted in his Report, or in the past, clearly indicate that the railways in India still frame their rates so as to encourage export of Indian produce in bulk, and the imports of foreign produce; and that, *per contra*, there is no such sympathy shown to the development of internal, or inter-provincial, trade in the country. In spite, however, of such one-sided policy, the general financial improvement is not sufficient to pay for the interest charges on the railway capital (795 crores), for which the State is liable. The working expenses continue at a high ratio, in spite of all the boasted efforts at retrenchment and economy. The deficit of over five crores in 1934-35, as against eight crores in 1933-34, is met by transfers from the Depreciation Fund, which has been further depleted by withdrawals on account of Replacements and Renewals to the tune of 8.67 crores. This practically wipes off the entire provision by way of Depreciation. The Fund now shows an 'actual' credit balance of 9.5 crores as against a theoretical credit of 37 crores. There is no other reserve on account of this great but wasting asset of the State in India. The enterprise, as a whole, can, therefore, hardly be regarded as a matter of strength to the national economy, or of congratulation to the Government or corporations operating it. The comparison, made in the body of the Report, with other railways of the world, is, perhaps, more misleading than edifying, inasmuch as we do not know if likes alone are compared to likes, or unlikes. Certainly, the ratio of operating expenses,—without counting interest charges, on Indian railways, to the gross receipts from the same, must, at 70 per cent., be pronounced to be unduly high, for an enterprise, which has no reserve fund, very little depreciation fund, and an annual interest burden of nearly 32 crores. The railways, moreover, have failed to make their stipulated contribution to the general revenues for the last four years; and there is no hope of its resumption in the near future. A debt of, say, 25 crores on this account and another deficit of a like amount made up by depleting the Depreciation Fund, must be added to the capital burden of 795 crores! If, in spite of such a financial position, the railways of India are to be counted as assets, all we can say is that we cannot fathom the mystery of such high finance.

Wanted Fundamental Change

In the case of receipts from passenger traffic, there is a continued depression, which the railways authorities, responsible for the financial success of the enterprise, seem to have done nothing to remedy. Neither in regard to meeting the competition from motor buses, nor in connection with more direct ways of developing passenger traffic,—by special rates, or improved facilities for travel,—or by encouraging tourism, do the railways appear to have done anything specially commendable, and particularly reassuring as to the future of the business, taken collectively. We are, indeed, perfectly aware that the railway business must face bus competition as a permanent feature of the national economy. We grant that it would not be in the best interests of the country, its trade or industry, to stifle the road competition by every device that the railway can adopt. But while it may be undesirable to destroy completely the road competition, it is possible for the railways so sympathetically to handle and coordinate this new agent of transport as to work both satisfactorily to themselves, and economically to the country at large. After all, the railways provide a total mileage of only about 43,000 miles, in a country with a total area of over 17 lakhs square miles! There are immense tracts still in the land, where the railways have still not penetrated; or where railways penetration is impossible, on strictly economic grounds. Indian railways have, as a whole, always suffered heavily from the original sin of this enterprise, in having been undertaken, not entirely and exclusively on commercial grounds, but very largely for military or political reasons. But though the initially heavy capital cost or waste, and disproportionately heavy working cost, must handicap the railway in any competition with an agent like the motor-bus, there are certain indefeasible economies, which only the railways can afford and which, fully utilised, would permit both the roads and the railways to make a profit, that at present falls to the lot of neither. The examples which the compiler of the Report has given,—from Britain, U. S. A., Canada, or Germany,—are all of countries, where there is considerable road development, constantly increasing. And yet the railways are not losing money there as heavily as they have done, —almost from their start, with little exception,—in this country. Under the new regime, there is every reason to apprehend a further deterioration in railway position,—not only because of the guaranteed costliness of its ordinary working; but also because of a lively competition that the Provincial authorities,—autonomous and hard pressed,—may set up, in their own jurisdiction against the railways which make an all-India asset. Unless, therefore, the fundamental policy regarding charging rates or fares, and even constructing new lines, is radically revised, a gloomy picture will have to be drawn every year of the working of the Indian railways.

Indianisation—At Snail's Pace

There are certain minor features, however, of the current Report, which demand a measure of praise, that we have no desire to deny. The economies suggested by job analysis have been continued, with progressively growing benefit,—though also with growing cost. For an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,38,815, in 1933-34, the job analyses resulted in an economy of Rs. 31,80,849, over nine of the principal railway systems in India. In the next year, for an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,58,820, the economy aggregated Rs. 47,42,281. The only comment one feels impelled to make on this feature is that we had to wait eighty years after starting the railways to make these economies; and, then, too, we have to be shown this enormous field for lasting economy by a foreigner! The same commendable tendency is noticeable in regard to the progressive use of existing stores and material, and purchases being restricted to the minimum needed every year. Even so, however, stores existing at the end of 1934-35 aggregated Rs. 9.34 crores in value, against the working expenses of some 50 crores, or the capital outlay of less than nine crores. Accumulation of stores in quantities greater than may be immediately needed involves a double loss,—in regard to interest on account of sums locked up in stores, and because of the fall in prices for which the modern age is particularly noted. Though a considerable purchase is made in India, and of Indian material we are still not satisfied that India, even now, manufactures all the requirements of her vast system of railways. Only the other day, the demand in the Legislative Assembly for a Railways workshop to manufacture locomotives in India was turned down by the authorities concerned on the specious ground that such a venture would prove unduly costly; and that, even if started, it would have to import all essential parts from abroad. This is a sad commentary on the 90 odd years of railway history in India! Finally, the process of Indianisation in railway service is reported to be proceeding,—at snail's pace, apparently! Of the superior posts, more than 57 per cent. in State railways, and more than 64 per cent in Company railways, are held by Europeans. In these ranks, the Indian element increases at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum,—so that it would take a hundred years, at the present rate of progress, to have the Indian railway system completely Indianised! There is no need of further comment on such a state of things, which can be tolerated only in this country, where the Government is neither national in form nor even particularly sympathetic in policy to our nationalist aspirations.

RUDYARD KIPLING

By the death of Rudyard Kipling English literature has lost one of the most popular authors of the last half century. Kipling, it should much interest Indians to know, was born in Bombay, and after his education in England, returned to the country of his birth and at the early age of seventeen became the sub-editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette." Probably it was his journalistic experience that contributed largely to the vividness and picturesqueness of his style, both in prose and in verse, and to the wide range of interest in his large literary output. He soon earned distinction as a writer of light verses and of short stories and travel sketches, mostly contributed to his own paper and to the "Pioneer." By the time he went to England in 1890 he was already a popular author.

His best works, however, were published during the next twenty years, including "Barrack Room Ballads," which contains the famous ballad of East and West, the "Jungle Book," which contain some of the first animal stories in the English language, and the "Five Nations," a book of poems, including Kipling's best known poem, "Recessional." His eminent position in literature was recognized in 1907 by the award to him of the Nobel Prize. Rabindranath Tagore, rightly remarks that Kipling has added "a new power to the English language." An English writer describes Kipling as "a vigorous and unconventional poet, a pioneer in the modern phase of literary imperialism and one of the rare masters in English prose of the art of the short story." Kipling was certainly one of the most popular writers in English and it is said that he was paid the highest price ever known —"half a crown a word for many thousands of words." An American collector is said to have paid £630 for the manuscript of "Recessional." That poem and the Jungle Book stories will certainly live as long as the English language. The secret of his immense popularity with Britons was the fact that he was the most eloquent exponent of the Empire idea and of the theory of the White-man's burden. As such he was more responsible than any other single individual for the strengthening of those reactionary forces in British politics which have persistently obstructed the march of India, Egypt and other countries similarly situated towards freedom. But as Mrs. Naidu says, "Imperialist sentiment, of which he was a supreme evangelist, was not acceptable to India; but no Indian who loves English letters can withhold a tribute of admiration from a brilliant artist who out of words created not mere literature but life."

OUR LONDON LETTER

A First Class Election Scandal

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
(By Air Mail).

The Ross and Cromarty by-election has developed itself into a first class scandal. Names of many "public-spiritied" men are paraded every day wanting to serve the constituency although there is only one seat which the Government in the "national" interest desires one of its defeated Ministers, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, to capture. Naturally others who want to stand for the by-election are afraid to do so lest the wrath of the Government Whip may follow them. But like another young Lochinavar, Mr. Randolph Churchill has descended upon us and has accepted the invitation of the Tory executive committee in the constituency to allow his name to go forward at to-day's meeting of the Party Association with a view to his adoption as a candidate in the by-election. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is already in Dingwall, the headquarters of the electioneering manouvreing, fortified as he is by the blessings of the Simonite Liberals and the pillars of local Conservatism. The latter have already shown their disapproval of the turbulent Tories in opposing Government choice by resigning from the chief positions in the Association. The Association at the moment of writing is without a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

The first piquant meeting between Mr. Randolph Churchill and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald occurred with dramatic unexpectedness last night in one of the corridors of the hotel. Suddenly Mr. Churchill strolled round one end of the corridor and at the same moment Mr. MacDonald came round at the opposite end. Both seemed wrapped in thought. The former was immaculately dressed in lounge suit, the latter was not. In fact, Mr. MacDonald was in a russet brown dressing gown, a snow-white towel was wrapped round his neck. Evidently he was to have a bath after hot exchanges of views between him and the electorate whom he had gone earlier in the evening to address. The rivals looked at each other and avoided each other by quietly making "about turns" to their rooms. The situation of saying "how do you do" was saved. But the Independent Liberals have now joined in the Rossaaire fray. Provost Roderick Smith, a chemist, is to be their candidate, and a meeting for his adoption will be held early next week. The effect of the Liberal intervention is being eagerly discussed and the feeling is that it will alter the situation.

Liberals' Protest

In the meanwhile, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's father, old Ramsay, Lord President of the Council, keeps on telling us that he belongs to the fighting clan. The more he roars the more are the cartoonists providing us with afternoon mirth when pantomimes and circuses have faded into oblivion. The two by-elections have kept the British cartoonists, irrespective of their political labels, busy in drawing sarcastic, wounding and hurting cartoons about the two MacDonalds. Simultaneously there is attack on other fronts too. The most recent attack has come from the representatives of University Liberal Societies, who in Manchester yesterday expressed indignation at the adoption of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as a candidate in the Scottish Universities by-election. The Edinburgh delegates were the first in the field with a motion "That this conference deplores the use of the Scottish University Constituency as a safe refuge for a beaten and discredited politician, and maintains that, if university constituencies are to be used for this purpose, there remains no argument for the retention of the graduate franchise."

"Political Jobbery"

Some of the delegates recalled Mr. MacDonald's opposition to the university franchise in 1929, and condemned "a fragrant act of political jobbery." Another said that a university member should not be a party politician, he should be a man with special gifts who might not be acceptable in constituencies where politics predominated, but who was competent to represent the peculiar needs of a university constituency. A Glasgow delegate said that Mr. MacDonald's past greatness was the biggest stumbling-block in the way of graduate opposition to him. But the university constituencies were in danger of becoming pocket boroughs. "We have not got a candidate of Mr. A. P. Herbert's standing. Would that we had. We shall be forced to vote for someone we do not want in order to keep Mr. MacDonald out." A Cambridge spokesman propounded the theory that Mr. MacDonald would be the Government's greatest liability and should therefore not be opposed. The resolution was carried after a London speaker had asked the conference to show their determination to expose a scandal.

Tables Turned

It seems that whereas for the last two centuries European nations were settling the doom of Asiatic and African people, in the present century Asiatic and African people are destined to settle the doom of ambitious European nations who insolently count too much upon their modern scientific weapons of destructions. At the beginning of this century the Liberal Party of England and some of the so-called Liberal and Radical advocates and Ministers of Czar counted upon dividing Central and Middle Asia between themselves. The Young Turk Movement from 1905 continuously checked this ambition. Britain's biggest prize in the last War would have been the possession of almost the whole of the Turkish Empire. However, Enver Pasha during the War and Kamal Attaturk after it with their heroic defence of the Fatherland of the Turks have preserved Asiatic liberty in Western and Middle Asia. Mr. Lloyd George's intrigues used the poor ill-fated Greeks as cat's-paws and induced them to attempt to drive Turkish Power out of Smyrna and Asia Minor. However, the Turks were able to drive the Greeks out of Asia Minor and they were indirectly the cause of the great revolution in Greece. Spain is another illustration. The military gang suppressed Parliament, the King and the Dictator believed that with modern European weapons they would soon frighten the people in the Riffs of Morocco to surrender. But the Spanish people began to be disillusioned with the result that the mighty military dictator

(Continued On Page 8—Col 3.)

Frankly Speaking

LET IT BE INVESTIGATED

Italy's protest to the League against Abyssinia's alleged violation of the laws of war appears to be merely a crude attempt to justify the recent cases of Italian barbarism and brutality. After several weeks of the first bombing of a Red Cross unit, Italy now alleges the abuse of the Red Cross emblem by Abyssinia. The delay in protesting is in itself significant and reduces the protest to little more than a futile apology. However belated and with whatever motives this protest should have been made, we hope the League of Nations will make due investigations and satisfy the world as to the truth or falsity of these grave accusations. But the League should remember that Abyssinia's earlier protest against Italian methods of warfare demands immediate investigation and is it not a grim irony that while protesting against alleged violation of the international law of war, Italy should self-complacently forget its own gross violation of the international law of peace?

LAVAL'S NARROW ESCAPE

Once again Monsieur Laval has narrowly missed defeat in the Chamber of Deputies. That there were 257 against his 315 supporters on the question of agricultural policy shows that his position is not very secure and that the opposition to him is gaining strength. What was more significant than these figures, however, was the Independent Socialist spokesman's speech which, we hope, reflected an increasing dissatisfaction in France with Laval's foreign policy. With refreshing candour, he denounced the Premier's foreign policy and declared that Monsieur Laval claimed to be a friend of Britain, Germany, Italy and Russia, all at the same time. He wanted a clear definition of the Government's policy before M. Laval went to Geneva. And clarity is the one thing that the French diplomat's foreign policy has consistently lacked. The only clear and consistent feature has been a cynical disregard of international obligations as so unmistakably evidenced by the recent Hoare-Laval plan betraying Abyssinia and the League. It remains now to be seen just how long French public opinion will take to get rid of Monsieur Laval and his foreign policy.

GREETINGS

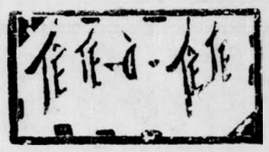
We offer our most cordial greetings to His Highness the Aga Khan on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee. His Highness has served and is serving, not only the Muslim community, but also India as a whole according to his lights. With his tremendous influence he can do much to bring about a communal settlement. He stated a few days ago on his arrival in India from abroad that he would take the earliest opportunity to renew negotiations between Hindu and Muslim leaders. A Hindu admirer of His Highness rightly observes: "Nothing can be a worthier memento of this great occasion (the Jubilee) than that His Highness should have a Hindu-Muslim agreement in his pocket before he leaves the shores of India." Will His Highness fulfil this expectation? His Highness, with rare generosity, has set apart the sum of Rs. 3,35,000, an amount equivalent to his weight in gold, for the social and educational benefit of his followers. It is estimated that His Highness has about 18 lakhs of followers, of whom over a lakh and a quarter are Khojas and it is from the contributions of the latter that the bulk of his vast income is derived. His Highness spends part of the income in promoting the well-being and welfare of his followers, apart from making generous donations to several public institutions without distinction of caste and creed. Islam recognises no priesthood and it is for His Highness and his followers to decide whether, apart from the teaching of Islam, the requirements of modern times justify the maintenance of the institution represented by him. However, we trust His Highness will commemorate the auspicious occasion of his jubilee by an announcement that henceforth the bulk, if not the entire amount, of the contributions, both voluntary and customary, made by his followers will be utilized for their educational advancement and industrial and economic development.

ZAMINDARS' DUTY

The resolution of the Bihar Provincial Conference urging Zamindars to reduce rents is but one of the many signs of the growing political consciousness of the Indian peasantry, thanks largely to the work of the Congress for and among them. Everywhere there is a demand for a reduction of rents and land revenue. It will be unwise, indeed, for Government and landlords to ignore the demand. The position of the peasant in India under Swaraj will have to be much better than it has been for a century and more, and it behoves Government and the landlords to expedite the change.

A WELCOME BAN

The Government of India deserve to be congratulated on their bold decision to ban the entry into India of Miss Mayo's latest book, "The Face of Mother India". Ordinarily we do not approve of drastic restrictions on freedom of thought, though such restrictions are but too common in India. But Miss Mayo's present book, to judge from reviews of it in the British Press, grossly abuses the freedom that she would ordinarily be entitled to despite her antecedents. It is reported to be a menace to communal good-will and peace. That the Government of India should have banned its entry is proof positive of its being most objectionable.



IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE
—Headline.

(1) A sensible and patriotic decision in the present Bombay Corporation,

(2) Eradication of communalism from Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim Conference,

(3) A bold stand by the Liberals, and

(4) A genuine effort for Peace and international justice by the League of Nations?

* * * *

"Many in Geneva," confides old Reuter, "are inclined to believe that Italy is already very near the end of her tether. . . "

And so is the League if it continues to think, as the message concludes, that, "it might not be politic to precipitate the inevitable crisis by the adoption of Oil sanctions."

* * * *

The Governor of Bombay has extended the life of the Bombay Council for another eight months. The report lacks confirmation, however, that many of the members propose to spend this respite in prayer and atonement.

* * * *

Ethiopian officials describe the report from Rome about the rout of Ras Desta's forces as "utterly fantastic."

"But wholly Italian," they might have added.

* * * *

Sir Thomas Ainscough, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, confidently anticipates a "rapprochement" between the traders of India and Britain when self-government becomes an established fact and all sources of political conflict have been removed.

How true—thanks to the convenient "when!"

* * * *

This optimist further said that he had little doubt "that the Reformed Indian Governments, both at the centre and in the provinces, would be only too ready to take their place in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

"Reformed Indian Governments!" He used a convenient and safe phrase which shows how well he knows his Government of India Act.

* * * *

"Is the Governor of a province," asks a confrere, "responsible under the present constitution for its ministry?"

We protest strongly against the use of "its," thus relegating a Governor to the category of inanimate objects.

* * * *

The Congress Socialists have promptly denied the "Pioneer" canard suggesting that they were seceding from the Congress.

Pretty hard on the poor "Pioneer" that each one of its weekly scoops should be thus scotched! Our Lucknow confrere, however, perhaps regards it all as a labour of love.

* * * *

THESE OPTIMISTS!

Two of the resolutions given notice of for the forthcoming session of the Assembly suggest the withdrawal of India from the League of Nations and release of all prisoners detained without trial.

* * * *

Addressing a gathering of Nazis, Doctor Goebbels said, "We are a poor nation having no colonies and no raw materials. We must demand our colonies back."

And since *we* can't get our colonies back from such tough guys as Britain and France, let *us* relieve some weaker nation like Portugal of its possessions! Is that the idea, Doctor?

It *is* a funny game, this imperialism!

* * * *

Referring to German plans of rearmament, Dr. Goebbels said, "We can do without butter but not without guns."

And especially when one knows, from experience of Chicago gangsters and international robbers that given the guns, butter would be forthcoming in plenty!

By the way, is it not astonishing how easily the Germans swallow this jingoistic cant—guns, butter and all?

* * * *

The voluble Doctor further stated "Italy's case reveals what may happen when a country is unable to expand."

Italy's case, however, reveals a lot of other things too, not all of which would be as palatable to Dr. Goebbels and his Nazis as—as, say, butter.

* * * *

He had arrived home late, and his wife was giving him a piece of her mind.

"I don't care, my dear," he said, getting really worked up. "I mean exactly what I say. I'm a man who calls a spade a spade."

His wife nodded. "May be, Henry," she said, with biting sarcasm, "but you don't call a club a club. You call it working late at the office."

Trams And Buses Smashed In Cairo Riot

Police Open Fire On 700 Demonstrators

Scores Of Students Wounded

Demand For A New Anglo-Egyptian Treaty And Its Sequel

CAIRO, Jan. 18.

Seven hundred students from secondary schools in the Abbassia district of Cairo rioted to-day against the delay in the negotiations for a new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and also because Mr. Antony Eden did not refer to Egypt in the first speech which he delivered as Foreign Minister last night

TRAMS AND BUSES SMASHED

Scores of the students were wounded when the police opened fire on the rioters. A soldier and a policeman were injured by stones. In the disturbance, three trams and four omnibuses were smashed.

University students did not participate in the riots. —Indian Allied News.

VALUE OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

Mr. Eden Reviews Britain's Foreign Policy

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Captain Eden in his speech at Leamington, said:—

Britain took the lead at Geneva, because Government knew that the people stood behind them. The League of 1935, was put to the severest test and the degree of success was not yet measurable. "We have taken a long step forward, but we have not yet reached the end of the road, though we are further on the road than most people thought six months ago. 1936 will call for unremitting work and sacrifices on the part of those co-operating to achieve collective security. Let there be no faint hearts, but let there be realism. In that spirit I shall try to approach the immensely difficult task lying ahead at Geneva."

He suggested that much would be gained by the Council of the League surveying recent events and securing the consolidation of what has hitherto been achieved. They must look beyond the immediate conflict and keep a firm hold on a few simple essentials, two of which were that aggression ought not to be allowed to succeed and the members of the League acting together should be so strong and united that they would be able to bring home to any aggressor now or in the future that peaceful negotiation was not merely the best, but the only successful way for removing discontent.

The collective peace system must possess strength and elasticity. These two are complementary aspects of security. "There can be no collective system in which the full burden is borne by one or two." Another valuable benefit of an effective collective peace system, was that it was now the only way to an arms agreement. The more complete the collective peace system, the more unchallenged its authority, the less difficult will become the problem of securing an armaments agreement.

Disclaiming that Britain was for or against any country. Capt. Eden said that Britain would always be found arrayed on the side of collective system against any Government or people who seek to break the peace. He emphasised Britain's desire for peace and said that she would work wholeheartedly with all the Nations. He would take every opportunity of strengthening the bonds of friendship and understanding with the United States.

He concluded by saying that he believed that great differences between nations could be adjusted without resort to war. If war should break out again on a major scale in Europe, it must bring a collapse of civilisation in its wake. He quoted Lord Bryce: "If you don't end war, war will end you." Taking a long view of 1935, however, chequered was an year of progress when despite all obstacles the roots of the League struck steadily deeper. 1936 must be a year of consolidation and renewed endeavour when, in spirit of sympathy and strength the League should strive for restoration of peace and the establishment of an understanding between the nation.—Reuter.

"MAHEGAON DAY" AT JUBBULPORE

Jains Observe Hartal

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 19

As a sequel to what is known as the "Mahegaon Incident" in which it was alleged Jain idols were broken, holy books burnt and a temple defiled in Gwalior State, the local Jains observed "Mahegaon Day" observed "Hartal" and organising processions with black flags. A public meeting was held whereat resolutions expressing abhorrence over the incident and praying to the Gwalior Government to hold an enquiry into the matter and punish the culprits, were passed. Several non-Jains also attended the meeting.—United Press.

Jubbulpore Civic Elections Postponed Indefinitely

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 19

In connection with the elections of office-bearers to the Jubbulpore Municipality, due for tomorrow, the "United Press" understands that for reasons of their own, the higher Government authorities have decided to postpone the elections indefinitely. News, however, lacks confirmation.

S. TYROL, AN ARMED CAMP

But Soldiers Hostile To Italy And War, Says Press Correspondent

(Special Cable)

INNSBRUCK, Jan. 18

The recent flood of rumours and grave unrest in South Tyrol were investigated on the spot by Reuter's special correspondent.

Passing through the barbedwire entanglements Mr. Brenner on the frontier found secret police trailing him. He describes how the Italians turned South Tyrol into an armed camp with about 20,000 soldiers there including a machinegun detachment on the mountain practising on a row of dummy "Abyssinians". Not a single tyrolese was spoken to who did not express hearty hostility both to the Italians and the war.

It seems there is no doubt that Italians can cope fully with the situation but far more important is the morale of their troops as the effect of sanctions is just beginning to be felt in South Tyrol. It is alleged some recruits for Africa broke down and wept. Soldiers did not look warlike, and shabby in appearance and equipment they are said to have worst food, poor pay and less than twopence a day.

Enquiries indicate that a total of about 1,400 refugees crossed from Tyrol to Austria and Bavaria.

AUSSIES' GOOD START

(Continued From Page 1)

minutes. In this score were seven hits to the boundary. The lunch interval was taken at the fall of this wicket.

AUSTRALIANS' INNINGS

Amarsingh and Prince Khanderao were the home side's opening bowlers. Amarsingh gave eight runs in his first over, and Khanderao 23. Khanderao was then taken off, and Amarnath came in his place. Amarsingh and Amarnath then continued each from his end with only a break for tea, and both kept down the runs well, even if they did not look like getting wickets. Amarsingh gave 30 runs in ten overs, but Amarsingh was consistently good and the batsmen could not score more than 12 runs off him, in his first eight overs. The fielding was good. Prince Indravijayasinhji doing some good work on the off side. Seventy-five appeared on the board, in as many minutes' play, and then Amarsingh bowled Love with a ball which beat Love completely (75—1—33).

Morrisby joined Bryant who was not out for 36. At 86, Bryant was out to a magnificent catch by Mohd. Saeed in the slips, off Amarsingh. Saeed fell on his side, and got the ball in his left hand, but never let the catch go. Morrisby not out five. Ryder not out one. Extras six. Total for two wickets 88.

New Patriarch

(Special Cable).

ISTANBUL, Jan. 18.

The Holysynod of the Greek orthodox church is elected Metropolitan Benjamin as Patriarch in succession to late Photius II.

12 Casualties In Collision

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 19.

Five plate-layers were killed and seven injured when two light engines coupled together collided with a ballast train near Grantham. The victims all belonged to Grantham.

(Grantham is a municipal borough in Lincolnshire, England.)

'Nearing End Of Her Tether'

Why Apply Oil Sanctions To Precipitate The Inevitable?

GENEVA, Jan. 18.

The Council will only have to deal with the Ethiopian request for a Commission of enquiry into the charges of bombing of hospitals and open towns' civilian populations, and use of poison gas at the opening session on Monday.

It seems the Ethiopian demands may be adopted but Italians will naturally demand enquiry and investigation into the counter charges of use of dumdum bullets the mutilation of prisoners and the abuse of the Red Cross.

The question of sanctions and the eventual inclusion of Oil are matters for the Committee of Eighteen's consideration.

The general feeling is that the Oil Sanctions' decision will depend on Britain's attitude. If Britain does not take the lead nobody will. Many in Geneva are inclined to believe that Italy is already very near the end of her tether and it might not be politic to precipitate the inevitable crisis by the adoption of oil sanctions.—Reuter.

Rome Rejects Allegation

ROME, Jan. 18.

The Italian reply to the Swedish note of protest against bombing on Swedish Ambulance in Abbysinia presented by the Swedish Minister is described to be friendly and clear but firmly rejects the allegation that the ambulance was deliberately bombed.—Reuter.

"Extravagant Policy Of Sanctions"

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.

Indignation at bombing on Swedish ambulance must not be allowed to lead the country into an extravagant policy of sanctions declared the Foreign Minister in the Chamber this afternoon.

Weakening Italy will not be to the interest of Europe as a whole. —Reuter's Special Service.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS DEVELOPS

PARIS, Jan. 18.

It is understood that a number of other Ministers will resign from the Government at the same time as M. Herriot arising out of the disagreement of the various Ministers on M. Laval's foreign policy. These Ministers include, M. Bertrand, Minister for Marine, M. Georges Bonne, the Minister for Commerce, M. Frossard, the Independent Socialist Minister for Labour and M. Lafont, the Socialist Minister for Public Health.

M. Laval declared to-day that he would limit his stay at Geneva as far as possible. He considered it desirable to have further conversations with other Foreign Ministers, especially Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Minister, outside the Council Chamber.—Indian Allied News.

Ellsworth Thanks Discovery Committee

RUGBY, Jan. 18.

The Discovery Committee in London has received the following wireless message from Mr. Ellsworth:

"Kenyon and I are deeply grateful for the extraordinary effort which you through the officers and crew of the Discovery Second have put forward on our behalf and assure you most sincerely how much we feel the honour which has been accorded to us by the Discovery Committee and the Australian Government and we cannot thank you enough for all that has been done.—B.O.W.

STEAMERS USED AS HOSPITALS

Italy Improvises Place For Patients From War Zone

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

It is reported in Cairo papers from their correspondents at Musawa that there are lying in the harbour six Italian steamers which are being used as hospitals for the soldiers returning from Abyssinia affected with grave maladies of which Cholera is the prominent one.

Following the recent rains mosquitoes and other poisonous insects are up again spreading infectious diseases which the Italian blood can hardly resist.

EUROPE HONOURS KIPLING'S MEMORY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Jan. 18.

The death of Kipling moved France as nothing done many day. The academy of Moral and Political science suspended its sitting as a sign of mourning.

The Society of Men of Letters telegraphed condoling Mrs. Kipling. The French wireless broadcast a most glowing tribute.

According to Berlin cable Kipling's death was widely and sympathetically commented upon in Germany though many newspapers also refer critically to his activity during wartime.

Wales' Wargraves commission sent condolence to Mrs. Kipling.

Poet Masefield's Tribute To Kipling

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

New York.—The poet Masefield who is visiting the States said Kipling was undoubtedly the best English Imperial poets who helped to celebrate the achievements of the great reign of Queen Victoria. Kipling was a story-teller of genius and was the most popular, most humorous and most romantic writer using the English tongue.

"WILL NEVER BE FORGOTTEN."

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18.

Paying tribute to Kipling as a great artist, Hugh Walpole, a British novelist, said Kipling will never be forgotten, because of his uniqueness in vitality and creative zest.

"EMPIRE'S ARCHITECT."

Ottawa's Tweedsmuir, commenting on the death of an old friend said Kipling was the greatest figure in the English literature of our time, and an architect of the Empire. They had lost a great patriot, a great artist and a true lover of humanity.

Queen's Condolences To Mrs. Kipling

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The Queen telegraphed to Mrs. Kipling Their Majesties' heartfelt sympathy on the death of her husband saying: "We shall mourn him not only as a great national poet but as a personal friend for years".—Reuter.

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Survey

(By ZANDHYALA).

Surely there is something wrong with the state of affairs in the financial world. A dull and gloomy feeling pervades all over the markets in the different parts of the globe. The white metal is registering a new low level every day. The cotton exchanges are again in the doldrums. The stock exchanges are also in a depressed state. Fears of devaluation of one currency or another are always in the forefront.

The international political situation is none the less encouraging. Capt. Anthony Eden may renew his efforts at Geneva to affect an amicable settlement of the Italo-Abyssnian imbroglio, but some of the recent incidents like the Italian bombardment of the British Red Cross ambulance unit near Dessie, and others, may bring an open conflict between Italy and Britain within the realm of practical politics. The entire edifice of the New Deal has received a rude stock owing to the adverse ruling of the Supreme Court in U.S.A. against the constitutionality of the A.A.A. and the Processing Taxes. Hence the affairs in U.S.A. are in a confused state. Affairs in France also are again heading towards a crisis. The resignations of Mr. Herriot and other Radical Socialist Ministers may soon be followed by that of M. Laval. The exit of Japan from the London Naval Conference may also be considered as ominous at the present moment. The conclusion of an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty is sure to enable Britain to press for the application of more effective and rigorous sanctions against Italy, and hence no fruitful results may be expected out of the peace parleys that are to be held at Geneva during the coming weeks.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH SILVER

What is wrong with silver and whither is it drifting? Daily it is registering a new low level. The London quotation for ready silver has registered a new low level of 19d. per ounce, and the quotation in Bombay at one time has fallen to Rs. 46-8-0. Confronted by the continous attacks of the constitutionalists on the New Deal, and the numerous obstacles that are in the way of fulfilling the silver purchasing programme the U. S. Administration is at a loss to give any definite lead to the markets.

Earlier in the week it is rumoured that the U. S. Treasury had purchased about 500 milion ounces of silver from China, but the absence of either an official confirmation or the heavy exports of silver from China, has precipitated a crisis in the market towards the close of the week.

In some quarters it is argued that if the U. S. Treasury refuses to buy silver from the Chinese Government, the latter may be unable to defend the Chinese dollor at its new level of exchange. Further, should the price of silver fall to a sufficiently low level, and the U. S. Treasury offer no support to raise the price, China might find it convenient again to return to the silver standard. The London parity of the official Chinese buying price of silver on the basis of the Shanghai Exchange is about 17d. per ounce; and Chinese buying in London will be of very little significance. as the selling of the paper dollors in exchange for the silver purchased will cause numerous difficulties for the exchange to be maintained.

Further the suspension of the silver standard by China has eliminated an important potential buyer from the markets, and hence many fear that the price of the white metal may fall headlong without the intervention of U.S.A. The U. S. Treasury is now in possesion of over one milliard ounces of silver. With the gold stocks at a record level, this amount is far from the desired ratio of 1:3. But if the question of the international stabilisation of currencies is taken up in all its seriousness, the U. S. gold stock may most probably be reduced to a more normal level, and the value of silver may be fixed at a more favourable ratio to the value of gold. so that the present huge holdings of silver might be quite adequate for their planned objective. Again if it is the object of the U. S. Treasury to raise silver to an international currency standard, it is not inimical to others if the world's total silver hoards are concentrated in U.S.A.

THE ONLY HOPE

The only hope for a revival in the price level of silver is that the U.S. Treasury with its huge stocks will not allow the price to collapse as it would mean a heavy loss to the treasury. Their attempts to acquire the metal at as many places as possible at the lowest possible level are a sure indication of their desire to continue their silver purchasing policy. As most of the bull position in the various markets is now liquidated, it may be confidently expected that the silver market may find ample support at all lower levels.

GYRATION OF THE DOLLAR

The gyrations of the American dollar have been the principal feature of the international exchange market during the week under review. Persistent rumours of inflation in U. S. A. have led the continental speculators to concentrate their attacks on the American dollar giving a brief respite to the French franc and other gold currencies. President Roosevelt has extended the Gold Reserve Act, and the life of the Exchange Equalisation fund for another year, along with his power to further devaluate the dollar to fifty per cent. of its former value.

In addition to a huge deficit in the budget, the U. S. Administration is now in search of fresh sources of revenue to meet their heavy commitments. to the agriculturists under the provisions of the Agriculturel Adjustment Act. Further, the House of Representatives has passed by an overwhelming majority, a bill for the immediate cash payment of bonus to about 3½ millions of the ex-service men. This will mean a fresh burden to the treasury to the tune of about two billion dollors. And so the fears of devaluttion are not unfounded.

Any increased expenditure on the part of the Government need not lead to the devaluation of the currency which is usually resorted to in times of huge capital flight from the country.

Gold stocks in U.S.A. are now at a record level and there is no justification for the fears of devaluation on this account. There does not seem to be any necessity for the U. S. Administration to depreciate the value of dollar on any account, unless it be any deliberate move with some ulterior motive. The president is already busy with plans to meet this increased expenditure. Though the president's efforts to meet the increased expenditure will result in credit inflation in some form or other, there is no justification for any further devaluation of the dollar under the existing circumstances. till the question of an international stabilisation of the currencies is taken up.

OPPORTUNITY FOR BEARS

A supreme opportunity for the 'Bears' in the cotton exchange to hammer the prices, is provided by the adverse ruling of the Supreme Court on the legality of the A.A.A. and the processing taxes. The rejection of the Texas planter's suit on the validity of the Bankhead Act on some technical grounds has of course kept the markets in suspense. The U. S. Agricultural authorities are holding a conference with the representatives of the agriculturists to devise ways for the continuance of the restriction programme.

The administration is also assuring the cotton loans to the farmers, and the latest reports state that the President in consultation with his legal advisers has pitched upon a new farm programme which it is expected would be adequate for the purpose and meet the approval of the Congress. Hence the markets may take an

(Continued in Col. 5.)

(Continued from Col .7)

upward turn on the announcement of these plans.

After the recent shake out the markets are quite healthy, and the tightness in the ready market is sure to impart strength to the forward also. The statistical position is extremely sound, and it is very unlikely that the markets will continue its downward trend any longer.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— "The Black Abbot"

EXTRA! EXTRA! MYSTERY AT CHELFORD!- BLACK ABBOT APPEARS AGAIN!
IT SAYS---
THAT HE'S APPEARED AGAIN, EH?- HE'S GETTING MORE ACTIVE ALL THE TIME-
London Daily Dime
BLACK ABB
WHEN DO WE LEAVE FOR CHELFORD, INSPECTOR WADE?
RIGHT AWAY--IF THIS COSTUMEB CONFIRMS WHAT I THINK!
LYMAR ANDERSON
I'D LIKE TO SEE A BLACK ABBOT COSTUME!
FUNNY THING, SIR- WE SOLD THE LAST ONE THIS MORNING!

A Look Round The World:

More Light On Nazi Bid For Colonies

Japan Invents Echo-Making Bomb?

HOLLAND JOINS ARMAMENTS RACE

Germany Charges France With Smuggling Arms To Italy

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

According to the "Daily Herald," the Reich Government have informed the British authorities that an important shipment of detached aeroplane pieces have been sent from France to Bamburg in order to be directed to Italy.

Before acting as an accomplice to this violation of the sanctions, decided upon by the League of Nations, the Reich Government have unofficially asked the British as to what measures they propose to take in order to prevent such smuggling through the German territory.

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Further information on the failure of recent conversations between Hitler and Sir Eric Phillips regarding an Aerial Pact is revealed for the first time by "News Chronicle" which declares that Hitler refused to accept the pact unless the following conditions were realised:—

Superiority of the aerial forces of the Reich to those of all other European Nations.

Suppression in the Treaty of Versailles of the clause establishing the culpability of Germany.

Return of African colonies.

The Fuehrer is also alleged to have declared that the Anglo-German naval agreement was unsatisfactory as it gave a very insufficient percentage to a World Power of primary importance.

GERMANY FLOATS LOANS FOR ARMAMENTS

ESSEN, (By Air Mail).

The "National Zeitung" gives prominence to the following extract taken from the recent speech of Count Schwerin Von Krosigk, the German Minister of Finance:

"It has not been possible for us to balance our budget inspite of the enormous increase in our fiscal revenues. The principle cause of this deficit lies in the expenditure necessitated by the "Labour Service" and above all by the re-armament of the nation. Although such an expenditure is bound to cause us anxiety, we cannot afford to omit the indispensable increase of expenditure for our new German Army.

LOANS TO MEET COSTS.

It may be asked as to how we propose to procure enough means to cover this expenditure.

This is indeed simple. The augmentation of our assets on the internal money market enables us to ceaselessly utilize the liquid capital which we realise in form of loans. The method has been deliberately adopted by us since 1933, and it is that which has made it possible for us to finance the rearmament of our country. All savings of the German people should be brought forth in the cause of this rearmament even if this puts the realisation of our economic programme in the second order.

Everything should be subordinated to this object of first importance.

Holland Joins Armaments Race

THE HAGUE (By Air Mail).

Extra credits have been voted by the Dutch Government for strengthening the technical potentialities of its army and for the construction of strategic routes as a counter-reply to the German "Epp" Plan.

First part of these credits amounting to over 53 million Florins would be utilised for the purchase of aeroplanes and machine-guns as also for the construction of new fortifications on the Eastern and South-Eastern frontiers.

A considerable increase in the submarine fleets is also proposed.

According to the journal "Limburger Koerir" of Maastricht, a series of pre-historic towns and villages in the Limburg province, including Grave, Hedal, Hensden, Doesburg, Zuutphen and Zwollen would be transformed into a line of impregnable fortifications against any eventual invasion by Germany.

Japan Invents New Bomb

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A sensational report regarding the invention of bombs by Japan is made by Mr. Cyril E. Paughon the well-known aviator who claims to have definite knowledge regarding its nature and the methods of operation.

According to him the bombs can be flashed from Japan to America across the Pacific and can destroy cities wholesale.

Each bomb is controlled by a man who sits inside it.

ACHILLES'S HEEL OF BRITISH EMPIRE

BRUSSELS, (By Air Mail).

"Malta and Gibraltar, once the invincible assets of the British Empire are no more to-day Britain's trump-cards in the Mediterranean" declares M. Charles d'Ydervalles the noted Belgian journalist in "La Nation Belge," Brussels. "The English Admiralty is accordingly envisaging the eventuality of a conflict in the Mediterranean with the gravest apprehensions.

Gibraltar is not a 'safe' place unless Spain is an ally, while Malta—invulnerable Malta—has shrunk almost into insignificance from the strategic point of view.

England no more possesses Port-Mahon in the Minorca island lost by Admiral Byng. She held Corfu only between 1815 and 1864 and as a consequence, she does not command an entry into the Adyriatic excepting through the intermediation of Greece—an indispensable ally.

ACHILLES'S HEEL.

A very competent British author declared in October 1934, that the western Mediterranean is the Achilles's Heel of the Empire.

The warning unfortunately passed unperceived.

In the meantime the Royal Air Force has been carrying on gigantic work of building of aerodromes etc., at Haifa and Tripoli in Palestine and at Acaba in Trans-Jordan while similar works are also being completed at Singapore which however as Lord Strabolgi pointed out some time ago are absolutely useless if the Mediterranean is not protected.

Unfortunately the public in Britain are not in touch with the changing circumstances. It appears that with regard to this matter the informations Mussolini are more correct than those of the British electors."

Invulnerable Gibraltar

"A battalion of the Irish guards can defend Gibraltar against the entire world," declares Viscount Castlerosse in the "Daily Express," London.

"Let us examine some of the criticisms formulated against our naval and aerial forces. According to Captain Norman MacMillan, Gibraltar is only an old fortress which could no more resist the air-attack than Liege and Namur resisted the heavy German artillery. Malta is an island which it is no longer possible to hold and whence we have of late withdrawn all our fleet.

With all the respect for Captain Norman MacMillan, president of the National League of British Aviators, let us declare that Gibraltar always remain an invulnerable rock which none can conquer.

Mr. MacMillan talks of Liege and Namur. Has he forgotten the concrete shades constructed all along the frontier in 1918? A shade, a machine-gun and a man—this trinity could resist Krupp, Vickers or Schneider.

Multiply this shade by a million and you have Gibraltar".

Italian Default May Provoke Cabinet Crisis In Austria

VIENNA, (By Air Mail).

The refusal of the British creditors to agree to any further postponement of the Kreditan-Stalt payments has produced considerable financial difficulties in the government circles more so since the outstanding claims of the Austrian exporters against Italy to the extent of £1 million sterling still remain unpaid.

It is rumoured that there might again be a change in the cabinet as Baron Berger Waldenegg, the Foreign Minister, is anxious to resign. Baron Frackenstein the present minister in London and Herr Von Alexitsch are the two likely candidates.

Purification Of Italian

TURIN, (By Air Mail).

A price of one thousand liras has been offered by the merchants of Turin for inventing an Italian word for "Sportsman," as a sequel to the considerable propaganda started in Italy for the purification of the Italian language. The leader of the movement is Signor Paolo Monelli and it is his one ambition to purify the Italian language of all its barbarisms, specially English.

Some of the words against which propaganda is at present being made are "bluff," "sex-appeal," and "blas'e."

So far it has been difficult to find an Italian word for "Jazz."

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued From Page 6.)

and the King of Spain had both to run away from their country one after the other.

Italian Reverses

The same thing appears to be awaiting the doom of Italian imperialists. The latest reports from Abyssinia show that the conquest of the black Kingdom is as far away to-day as it was twelve months ago. Whilst the armies of Italy can play havoc with Abyssinian lives from a safe distance, reports show that they are easily defeated and put to flight when it comes to fighting at close quarters. The attempt to rob Abyssinia and to deceive the League of Nations as contemplated in the Hoare-Laval notorious "peace" plan failed ignominiously. General Badoglio, who was specially sent out as a great hero to march boldly forward is, we see, boldly marching backward ever since he came on the scene in place of General De Bono. The fair-weather season of four months during which Italian tanks and armoured cars and aeroplanes were triumphantly to reach and occupy Addis Ababa before the advent of Father Christmas has nearly come to an end and the Italian war paraphernalia is getting stuck in the mud everywhere.

On the other hand, in Italy itself the nation's bankruptcy is gaining ground and the foolish war is producing the same results as if Abyssinia conquered and imposed a penalty of £3 million on Italy. Thus the story of Spain looks like being repeated in Italy. The people have seen through the patriotism of Fascism and through the bluster of Mussolini. The rupture of political relations and prestige is spreading rapidly among members of the Italian royal family, and Italian aristocracy. When Mussolini has discovered the stupidity of conquering a country of mountains, forests and mud huts by aeroplanes, which would certainly destroy any populous modern European country, his aeroplanes are now desperately bombing the Red Cross Hospitals. He has discovered that the Abyssinian Negro is a better fighter than the descendents of the ancient Roman Empire.

Shadow Of Coming Events

He tried to get hold of all the mountainous tribes of Italy in the region of Alps hoping they would prove a match for the Abyssinians. These Alpine Italians, however, do not happen to be patriotic descendants of the Romans of the days of Julius Ceaser for they realise that they are men of Germanic races forcibly brought under Italian rule. So the anti-Abyssinian war has begun to threaten to develop into an anti-Mussolini War. The local aristocrats, the landlords and financiers see danger of themselves being soon swept away in the coming storm of an angry and deceived people and they are preparing secretly to throw Mussolini to the wolves at the first sign of danger in order to save themselves. No actual danger has yet appeared on the horizon but coming events are casting their shadows on the Northern and Western borders of Italy and especially in the Alpine areas.

FROM FIRST WEEK OF
MARCH 1936
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MAHATMA FEELS BETTER AND FRESHER

Doctors Examine Gandhiji And Prescribe Dietetic Regimen

BOMBAY, Sunday

Sjt. Mahadev Desai has issued this evening the following statement on Mahatma Gandhi's health:—

Since arrival in Bombay on Friday, 17th January, Gandhiji's health has continued to show improvement. Dr. D. M. Desai extracted two stumps and one tooth yesterday. The remaining teeth were extracted this afternoon under gas and oxygen administered by Dr. Moksh Madan Desai Prof. Khanolkar took Gandhiji's blood yesterday for bio-chemical and cytological examination.

Dr. T. O. Shah examined him yesterday and Drs. Gilder, P. T. Patel and Jivraj Mehta examined him this morning and found his condition satisfactory. The blood pressure has also come down. The doctors have prescribed a dietetic regimen in accordance with the bio-chemical findings in the blood. They have also enjoined the continuance of the present prescription regarding interviews and work for some time yet.

Gandhiji himself feels better and fresher since his arrival in Bombay.—United Press

RAJEN BABU AT CALCUTTA

Have Come On Social Visit, Says Congress President

CALCUTTA, Jan 19

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, accompanied by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon and Babu Mathura Prasad arrived here this morning. A large crowd mustered at the Howra station to accord the Congress President an enthusiastic reception. Babu Rajendra Prasad was profusely garlanded amidst continuous shouts of Congress slogans, as he alighted from the train.

Rajendra Babu's visit to Calcutta to-day is in connection with the marriage between the nephew of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and the daughter of Mr. Sitaram Saksena, a prominent Marwari businessman and Congress leader, which will be solemnised this afternoon.

BENGAL TANGLE

Asked whether the Congress President would avail of this opportunity to straighten the tangle among the different groups of Congress circles in Bengal, Rajendra Babu remarked that he had come to Calcutta in connection with a social function and would leave as soon as it is finished.

As for solving the Congress disputes he said everything would depend on Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose, who would submit a list of members for the Provisional Provincial Congress Committee after harmonising the conflicting claims of different groups. Till the list was received, Rajendra Babu would not do anything to disturb the negotiations now going on through Sjt. Sarat Bose.

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves for Patna day after to-morrow.—United Press.

Provisional Bengal Congress Committee

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Babu Purshottamdas Tandon are here in connection with a social function. Babu Rajendra Prasad who will be here for a day or two told the Associated Press that as far as the Bengal Congress dispute was concerned it was still in the hands of "my friends" and the decision would be arrived at by them.

It is understood Babu Rajendra Prasad will meet Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and in consultation with him announce the Provisional Bengal Congress Committee.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION AFFAIR

Muslims Demand Appointment Of Enquiry Committee

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

At a largely attended meeting of the Muslims held this afternoon the Nawab of Dacca presiding, resolutions were adopted (1) approving the action of the Mayor, the Muslim Aldermen and Councillors who had resigned their seats in the Calcutta Corporation as a protest against the attitude of the Hindu majority in connection with employment of Muslims in the Corporation, and urging them not to withdraw their resignation, unless the grievances of the Muslims were redressed; (2) demanding from the Government of Bengal immediately the appointment of a Committee consisting of both officials and non-officials, to enquire into the administration of the Corporation in general, and in matters relating to recruitment of services with special reference to the appointment of Muslim and other minority communities and distribution of grants and contracts; (3) requesting Government to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, reintroducing the system of separate electorate, and (4) fixing February 9 as the "Corporation Day" to be observed all over the Province by holding meetings protesting against the attitude of the Hindu majority.—United Press.

R. A. F. PLANE DAMAGED

Sequel To Striking Tree While Landing

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 19

An aeroplane accident resulting in serious damage to a Royal Air Force machine occurred in Jubbulpore aerodrome yesterday.

It appears that one of the four aeroplanes coming from Secunderabad while landing here struck a tree stump turning over to the right side. The machine was damaged badly while the pilot and the crew escaped with slight injuries.—United Press.

Mourners Pay Last Respects To 'Sak'

"CHRONICLE A FEARLESS FIGHTER FOR INDIA'S FREEDOM"

Mrs. Saklatwala's Tribute: Senders Of Condolences Thanked Through This Paper

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) LONDON, January 19.

The body of "Comrade Sak" has been covered with flowers. It is lying in midst of candle lights on view of a large circle of friends and admirers, who continue to call at his residence.

Wreaths received include those from Lady Ratan Tata, Sir Nawroji, and Lady Saklatvala, M. Miasky, the Russian Ambassador and the Mayor of Battersea who in a letter expressed the deepest sympathy.

TRIBUTE TO "CHRONICLE"

When I conveyed the "Chronicle's" condolences, Mrs. Saklatvala said: "Pray convey through the "Chronicle" my sincerest thanks to all friends of Shapurji in India who have condoled. Shapurji was regular reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" and though on many occasions he differed in many points he always felt that the "Chronicle" was a great and fearless fighter for India's freedom.

LABOUR MOURNS "SAK'S" DEATH

Call To Be True To His Legacy To People

The Working-class of Bombay mourned the irreparable loss sustained by Labour the world over, by the sudden death of Mr. Sapurji Saklatvala in England at a mass meeting on the Lal Baug Maidan on Sunday evening. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, All-India Press Workers' Federation, B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union, Bekar Kamkari Sangh and the National Students' League.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami who presided drew attention to the legacy left by Comrade "Sak" to the people of India. He died immediately after a conference with his Indian Comrades in England in which he stressed the need for united efforts to win the independence of the country. From what one knew of Comrade "Sak" and his politics he would certainly not be guilty of advocating unity between incompatibles. What he meant was the development of a united front on the basis of anti-Imperialist mass struggle. The working-class and other radical and Socialist elements in the country should come together on a common platform of action so that the struggle for independence might be broadened. They had to guard against alliances among political parties and reformist and reactionary leaderships in the name of united action. Such a United Front was deceptive.

Mr. Bole moved the condolence resolution expressing Labour's deep sense of sorrow at the sudden death of Comrade "Sak" in whom the working-class had a doughty champion.

Mr. Bogle seconded the resolution which was passed, all standing.

Two other resolutions one denouncing the Government attitude towards political prisoners in general and the hunger strike of Mr. Chatterjee, the Kakori Prisoner in particular and the other extending greetings to Soviet China and the struggle of the Chinese Masses for preservation of their independence, were also passed.

Messrs. Vaidya Parak, Sharma and Bhise addressed the meeting on these resolutions.

The meeting terminated among shouts of working-class slogans and the singing o the "Internationale."

Socialist & Labour Tributes

A public meeting was held to condole the death of "Comrade Sak" on Saturday evening, at Chaupatty, under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party.

Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas who presided said that Mr. Saklatvalla worked with great enthusiasm and marvellous strength to uphold the cause of the exploited, though India was not the scene of his action. His activities encompassed the whole world. It was hoped that Shapurji would survive to achieve his goal. It was not destined so.

Mr. D. L. Phatak, secretary, Bombay P. T. U. C., moved a resolution of condolence and the resolution was supported by Sjts. Mukund Desai, Parab and Sharma.

The speakers stressed that it was their duty to carry out the wishes of Mr. Saklatwalla. The unity which he wished for and advocated must be brought about in their ranks to carry on a united fight.

The condolence resolution was passed, all standing.

MEETING AT DE LISLE ROAD.

A similar meeting was held at De Lisle Road, Bombay, under the presidentship of Sjt. Potkar, under the auspices of the Bekar Kamgar Sangh and the All India Press Workers' Federation, when Messrs. Bhogle, Dhole, Bhise and Pavar spoke.

A resolution of condolence was passed.

"Sak's" Cremation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 18.

The cremation of Late Mr. Saklatvala will be held at Golders Green at 15.00 hours on Monday.

A meeting of condolence will be held in London on January 21.

1906 1936

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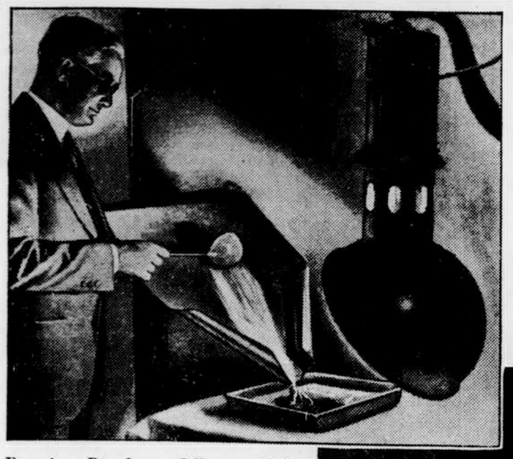
Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



Exposing Petroleum Jelly to Violet Rays to Give It Powerful Germ-Killing Properties.

How Ultra-Violet Light Frees the Air of Germs

The Amazing Results of Experiments Conducted in a Sealed and Darkened Bacteria-Filled Room.

Taking a Bath of Ultra-Violet Light Whose Radiations in the Invisible Regions of the Spectrum Are Found to Be Highly Beneficial in Building Health.

ULTRA-VIOLET rays of great strength have been found to be a powerful germicide capable of freeing the air of different kinds of bacteria. The results of a series of experiments recently made by Professors William Firth Wells and Gordon Maskew Fair, of Harvard University indicate that the destructive power of ultra-violet light of itself is of a higher order of magnitude in air than in liquids or other environments not highly transparent to ultra-violet radiations.

Air treated with doses of powerful ultra-violet rays was instantly and completely freed of such germs as colon bacteria. Although the experiments with this germ-killing light, which these two investigators describe in Science, were confined to the colon bacteria, it is believed that further research will show that ultra-violet light is similarly deadly to other germs.

Four sets of tests were made by Professors Fair and Wells, the results being the same in each case. As soon as the rays hit the bacteria they were instantly and completely destroyed.

The experiments were conducted in a darkened and sealed room having a capacity of about 2,000 cubic feet. An atomizer was used in spraying the air with a broth containing colon bacteria. The droplets in which the bacteria were suspended as they left the nozzle of the atomizer evaporated in a few seconds, leaving the bacteria floating in the air.

Samples of air were then withdrawn from the room and the number of bacilli determined in ten cubic feet of air.

Five thousand and two hundred bacteria were found floating in the samples of 10 cubic feet of air which were taken one minute after spraying. When the ultra-violet light from a 500-watt mercury-vapor electric lamp was turned on not one bacterium could be found in the sample of air taken immediately thereafter.

Following this samples of air were taken at 30-minute intervals.

In one of the tests the lamp was turned on in the midst of an experimental run. With the lamp off, there were 9,500 bacteria in the first minute after spraying, 2,500 sixteen minutes after and 890 after half an hour, and one after the lapse of 42 minutes. When the lamp was turned on not a one was found.

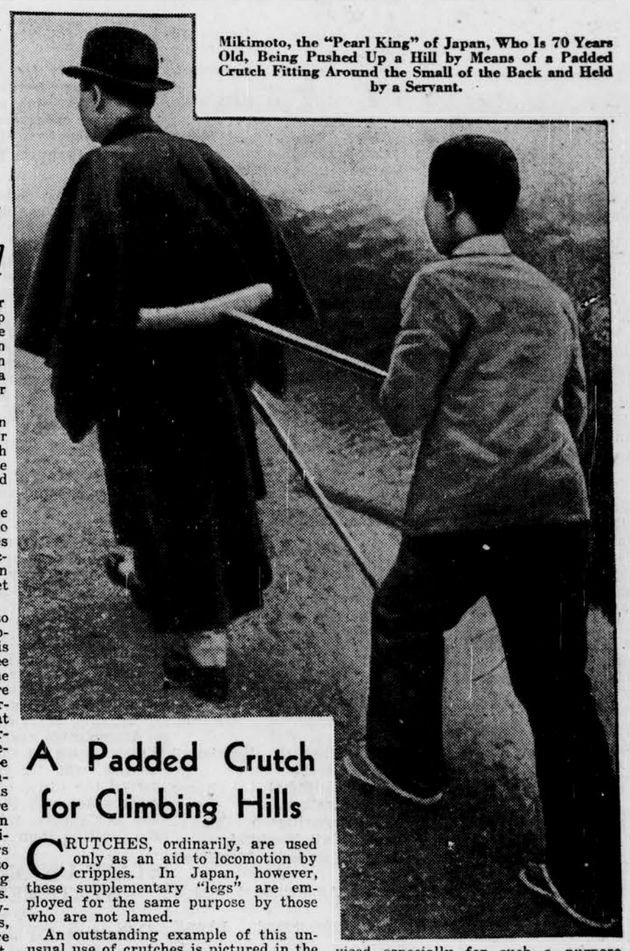
The third type of test was made by lighting the completely covered lamp, leaving the room in darkness except for a brief period of time. With the lamp covered there were 4,300 bacilli one minute after spraying and 890 fifteen minutes after. When the lamp had been uncovered for four minutes no bacteria were found in a test taken half an hour after.

The air of the room was irradiated in the fourth test for half an hour prior to inoculation of the darkened room with the bacteria. This was done to determine the possibly masked effect of ozone and ions released by the lamp.

The experiments show that the ozone and ions released by the lamp had no effect at all on the bacteria which proves that the destructive effect on the bacteria is due entirely to the direct action of the ultra-violet rays themselves.

These tests also explain why the upper atmosphere is comparatively free from bacteria, as the ultra-violet rays are much more numerous there than at lower levels. Furthermore, the results of the experiments promise to be of great importance to the air-conditioning of rooms, particularly in hospitals and in places where bacteria are more likely to be most dangerous, such as in operating rooms of hospitals, and sanitaria for the tubercular and sufferers from other bacterial diseases. They also may prove highly useful in combating the spread of disease during epidemics.

The United States Public Health Service recently proved, by airplane tests, that bacteria occur in the atmosphere up to an altitude of about 22,000 feet, and before that Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh had found them in the air all the way across the North Atlantic Ocean. It is thought probable that the experiments made by Professors Wells and Fair may explain the absence of bacterial organisms in the atmosphere above 22,000 feet, since at high altitudes ultra-violet light from the sun is found to be very much stronger.



Mikimoto, the "Pearl King" of Japan, Who Is 70 Years Old, Being Pushed Up a Hill by Means of a Padded Crutch Fitting Around the Small of the Back and Held by a Servant.

A Padded Crutch for Climbing Hills

CRUTCHES, ordinarily, are used only as an aid to locomotion by cripples. In Japan, however, these supplementary "legs" are employed for the same purpose by those who are not lamed.

An outstanding example of this unusual use of crutches is pictured in the accompanying illustration, which shows Mikimoto, who is known as the "Pearl King" of Japan, climbing a hill by the aid of a crutch.

Mikimoto, who is now 70 years old, still finds walking over the hills of his estate in Toba, a popular pastime. Since he encounters a little difficulty in making the grades upwards the "Pearl King" uses a novel hill-climbing aid devised especially for such a purpose.

The device is a crutch. The part that usually fits under the arm is much longer and curved and padded to fit the small of the back.

A servant always accompanies Mikimoto on his hill-climbing walks and aids his master up the inclines. He takes his position back of the latter, fits the crutch to the small of the "Pearl King's" back and pushes his master up the hill.

Where Salt Is a Sign of Wealth

An Ethiopian Ear Ornament Made of a Sea-Shell and Filled with Salt.

SALT, of course, is a very common and abundant staple, but when valued in terms of necessity it becomes a very precious substance.

A person may be referred to as "not worth his salt," but in Ethiopia, matters are quite different. In that country salt is a sign of wealth. The natives make known their possession of riches by wearing an odd-shaped sea-shell ornament which they fill with salt and hang from the elongated lobes of their ears.

A Dress Made of Human Hair

EVERY woman takes pride in possessing a gown of such an exclusive model that there is none other like it. How proud then must be the wearing of the dress shown in the accompanying illustration.

This costume is most exclusive, for it is claimed to be the only dress of its kind in the world. The "cloth" is made of human hair ranging in color from peroxide blond to brunette.

A Ball Costume Made of Human Hair, the Colors of Which Range from Peroxide Blond to Brunette.

How a Woman "Revived" Thanksgiving Day

This Drawing Shows a Pilgrim Thanksgiving Dinner in 1621. The First Thanksgiving Day Proclamation Was Issued from New York City in October 1789, by George Washington. The Festival Was Not Proclaimed Again by Any President Until 1863, When President Lincoln Revived the Custom.

THANKSGIVING DAY, which was first set apart in 1621 by the Pilgrims of Plymouth, Massachusetts, as an expression of gratitude for their first harvest, owes its continuance to the efforts of Sarah Josepha Hale, a noted woman editor of the nineteenth century. The day was first celebrated nationally when George Washington proclaimed in New York City, Thursday, November 26, 1789, to be a day of Thanksgiving as a recognition of the blessings received during the year and in gratitude for the establishment of a central government.

The custom of setting apart a day for giving thanks, however, immediately fell into disuse, and for 74 years after Washington issued his proclamation, no Thanksgiving Day, as such, was celebrated until President Lincoln reproclaimed the day in 1863, since which year no president has failed annually to proclaim the day to be an occasion of national thanksgiving.

President Lincoln's action of restoring Thanksgiving Day was inspired by Mrs. Hale who started her campaign to restore this yearly event. Within six years all the states excepting Vermont and Virginia again were celebrating Thanksgiving Day on the last Thursday of November.

Each year since 1863, every president has issued a proclamation of thanksgiving, following the tone of reverence expressed by President Lincoln, whose first proclamation was a masterpiece of expression. This document, strangely enough, is very unfamiliar today. It reads as follows:

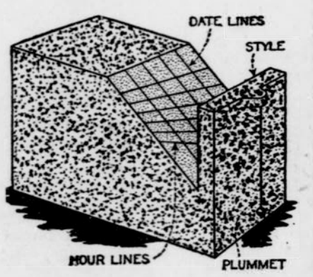
"... Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship; the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battlefield; and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

"No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out, these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered us in mercy.

"It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American peopie. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in every part of the United States and also those who are at sea or who are sojourning in foreign lands to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to our Beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that while offering up the ascriptions due to Him for such singular deliverance and blessings, they do also with humble penitence for our natural perverseness and disobedience, commend to His tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty Hand to heal the wounds of the nation to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquillity, and Union."

An Ancient Egyptian Sun-Dial

SUN-DIALS are thousands of years old, being first used by the ancient Egyptians who employed three kinds of these time-telling devices, which measured, respectively, the height, length, and direction of the shadow. The drawing of the sundial shown in an accompanying illustration was made from the dial on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.



This Diagram Drawing Shows the Details of a Sun-Dial Used by the Ancient Egyptians.

The height of the fragment of this sun-dial is three and eleven-sixteenths inches and it is made of marble.

The gnomon was a perpendicular block rising at the foot of the sloping face, its height and width being the same as those of the latter. On one side was an arrangement whereby a plummet could be hung so as to swing free of the base. The instrument was put down on a flat surface, and whenever it was to be used, was turned so that it faced the sun directly. The shadow of the gnomon then fell upon the face.

The spaces marked off by the lines running from top to bottom of the face showed where the shadow was to be read during the different months of the year, starting with the summer solstice at one edge and turning back again with the winter solstice on the other.

The oblique lines are for the hours. At six in the morning the shadow would strike the top of the dial; as the sun rose higher the shadow would decrease in length until at noon it touched the lowest line; it reached the top of the dial again at six in the evening.

An inscription once ran completely around the base of the dial.

The Cranberry

HISTORY records that cranberries were found by the early Pilgrims in Massachusetts on the Cape Cod Peninsula. There they grew in a wild state upon the low marshland and when the Pilgrims killed the wild turkeys for their first "Thanksgiving dinner," they served the cranberries. In this manner the cranberry became closely associated with the Thanksgiving turkey.

A Motorized "Puddle-Jumper"

FACTORY-workers, officials and others who have occasion to visit different and widely separated parts of great manufacturing plants find a modernized "puddle-jumper" a great convenience which enables them rapidly and comfortable to cover the distances.

This device is just a sort of a "glorified" child's scooter. In general outlines it follows closely the lines of the toy. Motor-power, however, is substituted for foot-power.

The small gasoline engine is mounted over the rear wheel. The engine controls are attached to the handle-bar. Both wheels are equipped with pneumatic tires.

A Scooter Driven by a Gasoline Engine and Equipped with Pneumatic Tires Is Designed to Enable Workers Quickly to Cover the Distances Between the Departments of Large Factories.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned hereby inform the public that we have ceased to be the followers of Khoja Shea Ismaili (Aga Khani) Jamant and publicly accept our forefathers' Khoja Shia Isna Asari as our religion.

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2. Sheth Dawoodbhai Ganji Kanji.
3. Sheth Karamalibhai Kanji Jetha.
4. Sheth Habibbhai Virjee Jiwani.
5. Sheth Mohamedali Gulamhussein Pirmamud.
6. Sheth Masamali Maherali Manji.
7. Sheth Gulamhussein Mamad Kasam.
8. Sheth Abdallabhai Alimamad Jaffer.
9. Sheth Abdulhussein Valimamad Virjee.
10. Sheth Mohamadali Hasanali Gulamhussein.
11. Sheth Mahamadalibhai Ebrahim Manji.
12. Sheth Kasamali Pirmahamad Kanji.
13. Sheth Mahedibhai Maherali Velsi.
14. Sheth Chhaganbhai Shabur.
15. Sheth Alimahamed Pradhan Jiva.
16. Sheth Gulam Abbas Abdulhussein.
17. Sheth Rajabali Tarmamad Haji Gulamhussein.
18. Sheth Jafferali Abdulhussein Ravji Manji.
19. Sheth Dr. Bar Taiali Sherali Nairji Ani.
20. Sheth Ebrahimbhai Mahamedali Kula.
21. Sheth Fidahusseinbhai Mahamedali Puja.
22. Sheth Aladinbhai Abdulraheman.
23. Sheth Rajahussein Alibhai Devaraj.
24. Sheth Karmalibhai Mamad Khalfan.
25. Sheth Fidahussein Ismail Mamad Dosani.
26. Sheth Akbarali Aladin Sangaji.
27. Sheth Ramjanali Abdulhussein Fajal.
28. Sheth Rajabalibhai Sidi.
29. Sheth Jafferali Peerbhai Virjee.
30. Sheth Bandaalibhai Mahamedali Mulji.
31. Sheth Rajabalibhai Aladin Bhanji.
32. Sheth Balubhai Dharsi.
33. Sheth Alimahamed Ebrahim Merali.
34. Sheth Hassambhai Kassam Merali.
35. Sheth Mahamedali Harji Khimji Valji.
36. Sheth Gulamhussein Alibhai Mamadvela.
37. Sheth Mahamedali Alibhai Devaraj.
38. Sheth Haji Mamadbhai Khaphan.
39. Sheth Haji Miya Haji Jusab Pir Mahamad Japanwalla.
40. Sheth Abdulali Jafferali Haji Fajal.
41. Sheth Aziz Hussein Mamadbhai Haji Laljee.
42. Sheth Mahamadhusein Jaferbhai Devji Jamal.
43. Sheth Alliraja Janmamad Ebrahim.
44. Sheth Sabudin Muljibhai Mamad.
45. Sheth Rajahusein Gagaji Manji Modi.
46. Sheth Vajirali Najarali Mamad.
47. Sheth Valimamad Kasam Jeewa.
48. Sheth Noormamadbhai Hirjee Keshavjee.
49. Sheth Kassamali Sharif Suleman Mitha.
50. Sheth Karmali Gulamali Gulamhusein.
51. Sheth Habibali Ladha Nanji
52. Sheth Jamalbhai Bandeali Suleman.
53. Sheth Ebrahimbhai Premji Samji.
54. Sheth Fidahusein Gangji Manji.
55. Sheth Alimahamed Najarali Geela.
56. Sheth Ramjanali Khanmamad Suleman.
57. Sheth Shabanali Jeena.
58. Sheth Janmamad Shaburbhai Ramjee.
59. Sheth Ebrahim Haji Jaffer Haji Alarakhia.
60. Sheth Mahamedali Damji Talajawalla.
61. Sheth Rajabali Gulamali Valjee.
62. Sheth Afasarbhai Fajal Gulamhusein Muraj.
63. Sheth Fidahusein Aladin Noormamad.
64. Sheth Jafferali Rahemtoola Ravji.
65. Sheth Peermahamed Haji Gulamali Noormamad.
66. Sheth Mamadbhai Laljee Alu.
67. Sheth Vazir Alibhai Aladin Kasam.
68. Sheth Hasanali Jaffer Bhanji.
69. Sheth Hasanali Remtula Devjee.
70. Gulamhusein Mamad Laljee
71. Sheth Akbarali Najarali Tajan.
72. Sheth Gulamali Hasam Janmamad,
73. Sheth Alimamad Salemamad Gangji.
74. Sheth Jafferali Sadibhai Ravji.
75. Sheth Habibbhai Mahamedali Kala.
76. Sheth Aladinbhai Ganda Ramji.
77. Sheth Abdulraheman Megaji Kassam.
78. Sheth Jafferali Suleman Alibhai.
79. Sheth Yusufali Shabannali Peerbhai Damjee.
80. Sheth Mahamad Raja Haji Sharifbhai Hassam.
81. Sheth Yakubali Mahamedali Esmail.
82. Sheth Mahamadhusen Abdulhusen Rasid.
83. Sheth Gulamhusein Fajal Haji Kasam.
84. Sheth Fajalbhai Janmamad Pradhan.
85. Sheth Akbarali Fajal Meherali.
86. Sheth Gulamhusen Padamshi Jutha.
87. Sheth Alimamad Harjee Khimji Valjee.
88. Sheth Valimamad Abdulla Valjee Jivraj.
89. Sheth Fidahusen Jeevaraj Monjee.
90. Sheth Haji Nasserbhai Ratansee.
91. Sheth Akbarali Mamad Nanji Anni.
92. Sheth Mahamedali Virjee Nathu.
93. Sheth Pyarali Jafferbhai Chanduvajir.
94. Sheth Turabhusenbhai Nanji Javer.
95. Sheth Hasanali Alimamad Hassam.
96. Sheth Jafferali Sharifali Hasanalli.
97. Sheth Abdulhusen Khudadad Pardhan.
98. Sheth Husenali Ebrahim Rajan.
99. Sheth Husenali Ramjanali Gulamhusen.
100. Sheth Nanjibhai Jhaver Colombowalla.
101. Sheth Gulamhusen Mahamedali Haji Peerbhai.
102. Sheth Husenali Manjibhai Premji.
103. Sheth Amarshibhai Moti Pakhu.
104. Sheth Nurmamad Bhanji Virjee.
105. Sheth Rajabali Gauda Nanji
106. Sheth Rajabali Gaudabhai Patel.
107. Sheth Jeevanali Raju Premjee.
108. Sheth Alimamad Kasamali Ismail.
109. Sheth Esmalbhai Kasam Dhanani.
110. Sheth Kasambhai Jamal Dhanani.
111. Sheth Dawoodbhai Fajal Noormamad Thanewalla.
112. Sheth Esabhai Shamji Jadhavjee.
113. Sheth Kasamalibhai Mavji Khatau.
114. Sheth Moosabhai Maledina Gulamhusein.
115. Sheth Mamadbhai Bhanji Jivaraj.
116. Sheth Gulamalibhai Mamad Madhavjee.
117. Sheth Gulamhusein Kasam Ganur Patel.
118. Sheth Hasanali Premji Manjee.
119. Sheth Husenali Jamal Damjee.
120. Sheth Sheralibhai Bandali Dhala.
121. Sheth Jafferali Damji Jamal
122. Sheth Nurmamadbhai Kasam Premji.
123. Sheth Alimahamad Sharifbhai Mahuwawalla.
124. Sheth Yakubbhai Hasam Merali Vajir.
125. Sheth Abdul Rasool Alimamad Manjee.
126. Sheth Aladin Rupjee Gulamhusen.

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G. I. P. Workers' Union Plans To Resist Retrenchment Drive

Leaders Exhort Men To Present United Front To Railway's New Offensive

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Since the launching of the fresh offensive on the Parel and Matunga workers, the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, with a view to organising mass resistance, has chalked out a programme of mass meetings.

The first of such meetings was held on Friday at Parel with Mr. Jhabvala in the chair.

Mr. Pathak said that the present acute unemployment was due to the invention of new machines which were rapidly displacing men and throwing them out on the streets. In India not less than five crores were unemployed.

Always In Forefront

Mr. D. S. Vaidya speaking next said that the G. I. P. Railway workers were always in the forefront of the struggle against the offensives of the Railway administration and this time also they should not lag behind. Their fight was the fight of the working class as a whole and therefore they should offer a united front to the present retrenchment policy of the administration.

Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhery exposed the policy of the leaders of the New Staff Union, who he alleged with a view to sabotage the struggle of the men were misguiding them.

The chairman explained the correspondence that was passing between the Union and the Agent and said that the remedy to cure this disease was in the strength of the men, who should immediately organise mass resistance.

A resolution regretting the untimely death of Comrade S. Saklatwala, who for years past had served the cause of the oppressed masses not only of India, but all the world over, was passed and the meeting then terminated.

STAFF UNION'S STATEMENT DENIED

Outcome Of Joshi's Interview With Agent

Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery, the General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union writes:—

Our attention has been drawn to a statement issued by the Secretary of the so-called New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union

By this statement, the public in general and the G. I. P. Railway workers in particular have been informed that, as soon as the first rumour of the retrenchment reached the ears of the Staff Union, the matter was represented to the Agent who was pleased to grant an interview to Mr. Joshi on 10th inst., when the situation at Parel was discussed at full length and a suggestion was made as to how it was possible to find additional work for the workshop to avert the retrenchment altogether and certain concrete proposals in that regard were made.

Gratified

The secretary of this Staff Union felt much gratified because the Agent assured his Union that it will hereafter be informed of any proposal of the administration for economy which might affect the staff.

Asked For Information

Mr. Joshi personally told Com. Khedgikar, the President of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union on the 9th inst. in Fort, that he did not know why he was called by the Agent, but as he has seen some press statement regard retrenchment in the Parel Workshop, he thought the interview was in that connection and requested Com. Khedgikar for some information.

From all that we have been able to know, it is found that Mr. Joshi had no suggestion to make except that instead of sending men in large numbers on compulsory leave without pay, the workshop may be closed for a day every week. The Agent promised to consider this suggestion and actually an attempt was made to send 50 per cent workmen of the Machine-shop, Parel on half-day compulsory leave on Monday the 13th inst. The workers went on strike which lasted over an hour and resumed work only when that order was temporarily withdrawn.

200 Men On Compulsory Leave

On the day when Mr. Joshi was feeling happy in the office of the G. I. P. Railway Agent discussing Parel situation, 200 men of the Foundry shop, Parel were sent on one month's compulsory leave without pay and neary 87 workmen from Parel and Matunga workshops were turned out on the streets to beg and starve.

Mr. Joshi came out of the meeting full of gratitude for the Agent, not because he had ordered withdrawal or even temporary stay of the programme of retrenchment, not because he was pleased to save the bread of even a single man, but because he assured that his Union will hereafter be informed of how many more workmen will be doomed to starve and how many more homes will be wrecked.

It is deeply to be regretted that Mr. Joshi should again interfere in the struggle of the G. I. P. Railway workers against the offensive of the G. I. P. Railway Administration. If Mr. Joshi thinks that he has done some good to the Parel workshop men, he should come out and explain to them his achievements in a meeting. It is no use issuing statements and handbills sitting in the lap of the G. I. P. Agent. Let him come out in the open and see how far workers are satisfied with what he has done with the Agent in regard to the Parel retrenchment.

WHERE THERE IS NO TAXATION!

Viceroy's Tribute To Gondal Administration

GONDAL, Jan 18.

In reply to the address of welcome presented by the people of Gondal, to-day, His Excellency the Viceroy said:

Seth Revashankar Vanechand, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you, Sir, very warmly for the kindly and cordial welcome that you, on behalf of the people of Gondal, have extended to Her Excellency and myself today.

I share with you your admiration for His Highness' simple and unostentatious mode of living, for his insistence on economy, for his care for his subjects, and for the great achievements in his State, which have been rendered possible by the careful management of his finances. You are indeed to be congratulated on the admirable provision of roads and schools, with which His Highness has provided you and on the security of tenure which the cultivators amongst you enjoy. The complete absence of taxation makes you the envy of many who are in a less fortunate position and makes me feel that when my official life here is over I might seriously consider requesting His Highness to allow me to take up my permanent residence in Gondal as a subject of his State.—A. P.

A STAUNCH NATIONALIST

Gandhiji's Condolences To Late Moulana Hasvi's Family

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.

The following telegram was received by Dr. M. A. Ansari, from Mr. Mahadev Desai conveying a message from Gandhiji on the death of Moulana Arif Hasvi:—

"Bapu was deeply grieved to hear Hasvi's death. He had looked forward seeing him at Delhi in February. He was one of those few Mussalmans who also were staunch nationalists. His death is a great loss to the cause of the country. Please convey Bapu's heartfelt condolence to the deceased's family."

Seth Jamanlaal Bajaj also has sent a condolence message to the bereaved family.—United Press.

The programme of the Bombay Governor's visit to Karachi shows that His Excellency will be reaching there on the morning of 25th inst.

GRANT FOR VERNACULAR EDUCATION

U. P. Govt. To Appoint Committee To Go Into Question

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

The Government of the United Provinces, has, on the representations of certain District Boards, decided to appoint a Committee to examine the question of Government grant to be paid to District Boards towards expenditure on Vernacular education and allocation of this expenditure between Government and Boards and to make recommendations regarding the finances of District Boards their relation to education and suggest ways and means to bring about a more equatable basis of readjustment of grants.

The Committee will also make a survey of the entire position as regards the fees in Vernacular schools, especially from the point of view of repercussion on District Board and Provincial Finances.—United Press.

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RESTRICT CHILDREN'S HOURS

Marwari Chamber's Views On Shop Assistants' Bill

The Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Bombay have submitted the following views on the Bakhale (Shop Assistants) Bill to the Government of Bombay:—

My Board are in general agreement with its objects as expressed in the preamble, of the Bakhle Bill although on the first object viz., prohibition of the employment of children, they are unable to agree that the time is ripe for legislation.

With this general observation they wish to suggest certain amendments, which, in their opinion would make the Bill more suitable and acceptable to the public in this country.

The principles underlying the various provisions of the Bill pertaining the restriction of the hours of work of young persons, closing of shops at fixed times, weekly and other rest days for shop assistants, have all the full support of my Board.

SUGGESTED CHANGES

But a few minor changes here and there would very much improve the Bill on the whole and should, therefore, be made before it is finally passed. In section 4 (1) and (2), for instance, one o'clock in the afternoon would not only be a more reasonable hour for a half holiday, but it would also make for uniformity with section 8 (1) where the closing hour for a half holiday is fixed at 1 p.m. Also if the closing hours on late days and other days are fixed at 10 and 9 p.m. respectively instead of the proposed 9 and 8 p.m. in section 13, and if the similar closing hours in section 14 were extended to 11 and 10 p.m. respectively from the proposed 10 and 9 p.m. it would better suit the conditions of this country, particulary during the long summar season, say from the 1st of April to the 30th September of every year. Similarly in section 16, the latest hour for retail trade or business in exhibitions or shows should be 11 rather than 10 p.m. Lastly, the interval to be allowed according to schedule 1, after every six hours of work, shoud be half an hour as in section 5 clause (c), instead of the proposed 20 minutes; the meal interval should be earlier than between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. it should be between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Where meals are not taken in the premises the time allowed should be at least an hour and a half.

LESSEN RIGOUR

There is one provision common to many sections such as 4 (2), 5 (1) (d) and 6 (3) which requires the occupier of a shop to keep in a prominent place in his shop, a natice about hours of work, meal time and other requirements of the Bill. This will not only weigh heavily on a large section of small retailers who are usually ignorant of the technical requirements of any act or law, but would impose an equally heavy duty on the local authority charged with the task of seeing to the fulfilment of the provision. This provision, should, therefore, be dropped altogether from the whole Bill. But if it is impossible to do so on any grounds, my Board suggest that at least the rigour of its enforcement should be lessened

CHILD LABOUR

As regards section 7, however, prohibiting child labour altogether, my Board are unable to subscribe to it under the present circumstances. It is a well-known fact that there is no proper provision in Bombay or in the whole country for that matter, for orphans, helpless children or children of unemployed or partly or poorly employed workers. The lot of such unfortunate children, particularly in an industrial city like Bombay, would be unbearable if it were not for the work that they pick up as shop assistants mostly in restaurants. The immediate effect of the prohibition, if imposed, would be to throw thousands of such children on the streets in starve in helplessness. As to the abuses to which such labour is subjected, my Board would unreservedly support the introduction in the Bill of provisions protecting children from over-work and too strenuous work or continuous work etc., as is sought to be done in the case of young persons.

A provision should be made for the hours of opening of shops as well as for their closing.

It should also be provided that young persons (and children) should be prohibited from working after 8 p.m. in addition to restricting their total hours of work to 70 a week.

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Dohad-Jhalod Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD, Jan. 17.

It is understood that the questions of Revision settlement in view of the fall in agricultural prices, general indebtedness of the peasantry and forced labour and illegal exactions will be mainly discussed in the Dohad-Jhalod Taluqua Conference to be held on 26th Jan. under the presidentship of Sjt. Indulal Yajnik at Mirakhedi.

Bengal Govt. & Jawaharlal

A LAME APOLOGY

LONDON, (B yAir Mail.)

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

British officialdom in India seems to be suffering from a bad attack of stupidity. On December 10 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress leader, wrote a letter to the "Manchester Guardian" complaining that the Bengal Government in an official report had stated that he was attempting to carry on political agitation with money raised for the welfare of the untouchables. The charge, to anyone who knew anything of Nehru, was ridiculous; one might as easily imagine Cavonarola robbing a till. But it was also monstrous, and the least that any Government could in decency do was either to substantiate the statement or withdraw it with an unreserved apology for ever having made it. We published yesterday what purported to be the Bengal Government's apology. If anything it was rather worse than the offence. Instaed of an honest admission of error, there was a long, rambling statement interlarding the Government's expression of "regret" with attempts at justifying itself. And, as Mr C. F. Andrews points out in a vigorous letter this morning, these attempts are thin and disingenous. The Government, says the "apology," is not responsible for every statement in its official report. But "if the Government is irresponsible," asks Mr. Andrews, "who is responsible?" Or, alternatively, adds the apology, the charge was not true but in the opinion its author "a legitimate inference" from Nehru's speeches. One wonders what a judge would say to a defendant in a libel action who pleaded that "what was "only an inference had been put "forward as a fact." A British Government ought not to be reduced to such straits

An Incident Not Soon To Be Forgotten

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian:—

Sir,—The excitement caused in India by the sandalous charge of misappropriation of funds brought by the Bengal Government against Jawaharlal Nehru was tremendous and the papers were full of it. While the Government's apology will somewhat relieve the tension, two further yoints are certain to be raised:

1. Why is the lame excuse made that "Government authority does not necessarily extend to every particular expression of opinion" contained in their ow nreport. If the Government is irresponsible, who is responsible?

2. There is a much more serious issue, because it reveals an incorrigibly biased mentality. The high Government official shields himself for publishing his accusation as a fact by now declaring ing that it was a legitimate inference from Jawaharlal's public speeches.

This grave offence of turning an inference into a fact was quite inexacusable because Jawaharlal was imprisoned when the accusation was made and could not defend himself. He was not even told of the charge thus publicly brought against him. It must be remembered in England that Jawaharlal's name is among the very few most deeply loved and honoured in all India and his character is quite unimpeachable.

This incident, therefoer, is not likely soon to be forgotten. It reveals the ever-increasing gulf between rulers and ruled.—Yours, etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

Cambridge, January 8.

(This letter is referred to in our leader columns.—Ed. "Guard.55)

Who Is Responsible ?

The "Daily Herald" writes:—

It is eminently satisfactory that the Government of Bengal has been forced to withdraw without reserve the disgraceful charge of misappropriating funds brought against Pandit Nehru, the Congress leader, and one of the most honourable men in India.

Nehru, declared the Report on the Administraton of Bengal for 1934-35, had diverted funds raised for the uplift of the Untouchables to finance his anti-Government political campaign.

The excuse which the Government now produces is at once discreditable and frivolous. The statement, it says, was an "inference" from one of the Pandit's own speeches.

Who, one asks, does this sort of inferring? Why was Nehru, then in jail, given no opportunity to deny the charge? And is this the sort of "inference" which the Bengal Government deems valid evidence when condemning young Bengalese to imprisonment without trial?

Even now, the Government makes no personal apology to the Pandit. And it crawls away with the fantastic excuse that the Government of Bengal is not entirely responsible for the Report on the administration of Bengal. Then who on earth is?

During the Maharashtra Harijan Youths' Conference, held at Poona, a few days ago, an inter-communal dinner was organised by the local Sikhs to which the Harijans were cordially invited. Photo at the left shows the dinner in progress, while at the right Dr. Ambedkar is seen addressing the Conference.

Standnig Finance Committee's Work

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly which meets on February 1 will have many proposals to examine concerning new expenditures especially those relating to civil avitation and grant of subsidies to air services and extension of telephone services.—A. P.

RETALIATION AGAINST ZANZIBAR

Dutt's Resolution In Assembly Admitted

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17

The President of the Assembly has admitted two thoughtful resolutions of which notice was given by Mr. Akhil Chander Dutt, Dy. President. One suggests early steps to be taken for the establishment of trade boards on the model of those in England to protect and regulate conditions of employment of agricultural workers and workers in cottage industries.

The second recommends retaliatory measures against Zanzibar in the interest of Indians.

A resolution by Dr. Deshmukh and others, which is also admitted requires the reorganisation of malaria survey of India with a view to eradicate the malaria scourge.

New Delhi: Jan. 18.—T[he] custs Committee of the In[dian] Council of Agricultural Res[earch] meets here on Monday.—Un[ited] ...83.

COMPANY LAW REVISION

Satisfactory Progress Of Delhi Conference

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17

Enquiries show that the conference which Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, is holding with commercial representatives regarding the proposed revision of the Company Law is making very satisfactory progress and if the present rate is maintained, the work may be disposed of in about ten days. After this conference, a bill will be framed for introduction in the Assembly but it will not be till the Simla session that a select Committee of the assembly would sit to examine the bill in detail.—A. P.

Indian Mechanical Engineers' Association

The annual Conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association India) will be held at Baroda on 26th and 27th instant.

MINORITIES IN RAILWAY SERVICES

Anglo-Indians Record Highest Increase In 1934-35

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

The examination of statistices supplied in the Railway Administration Report for 1934-35 regarding staff, show that the year recorded an increase of about 2000 Hindus in a staff of 500,000 and of 640 Muslims in a staff of 150 000 and of 600 Anglo-Indians in a staff of about 12,000 the last named showing the highest percentage of improvement regarding minority representation.—A.P.

Teichmann's 'Plane Shot At

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

Surprising news has come to light that the plane bringing Sir Eric Teichmann, Secretary of the British Legation in Peking, from Gilgit to Delhi was shot at by some marauder on way but fortunately the bullet passed through the window pane hurting none.

REMISSION FOR PIR OF PAGARO?

Move By Muslim M.L.As.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

A move is a foot among a certain section of Muslim members of the Assembly to request Government to release the Pir of Pagaro, who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment on charges of a serious nature. The grounds suggested include his age, position in society, loyal services in Government war and in fact that he has already served five years in jail. It is understood that Mr. Bhutto and Mr. Firacha have tabled resolutions in the assembly to this effect.

RADIOS FOR BRITISH TROOPS

Govt. Considering Secretary Of State's Proposal

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

As a result of enquiry by the Secretary of State, the Government of India is considering the question of affording radio facilities to British troops. As the supply of a radio set to each barrack would add greatly to the expenditure it is unlikely that army authorities would sanction any such proposal in view of the present campaign of economy. It is held, however, that there is nothing to prevent regiments stationed in India from using wireless sets without adding to their expenditure

The Secretary of State's enquiry obviously resulted from a question recently put in the Commons.

Revision Of Madras Statutes

It is understood that Mr. B. N. Rao, I.C.S., special officer in the reforms Department is leaving next week for Madras in connection with the revision of statutes.

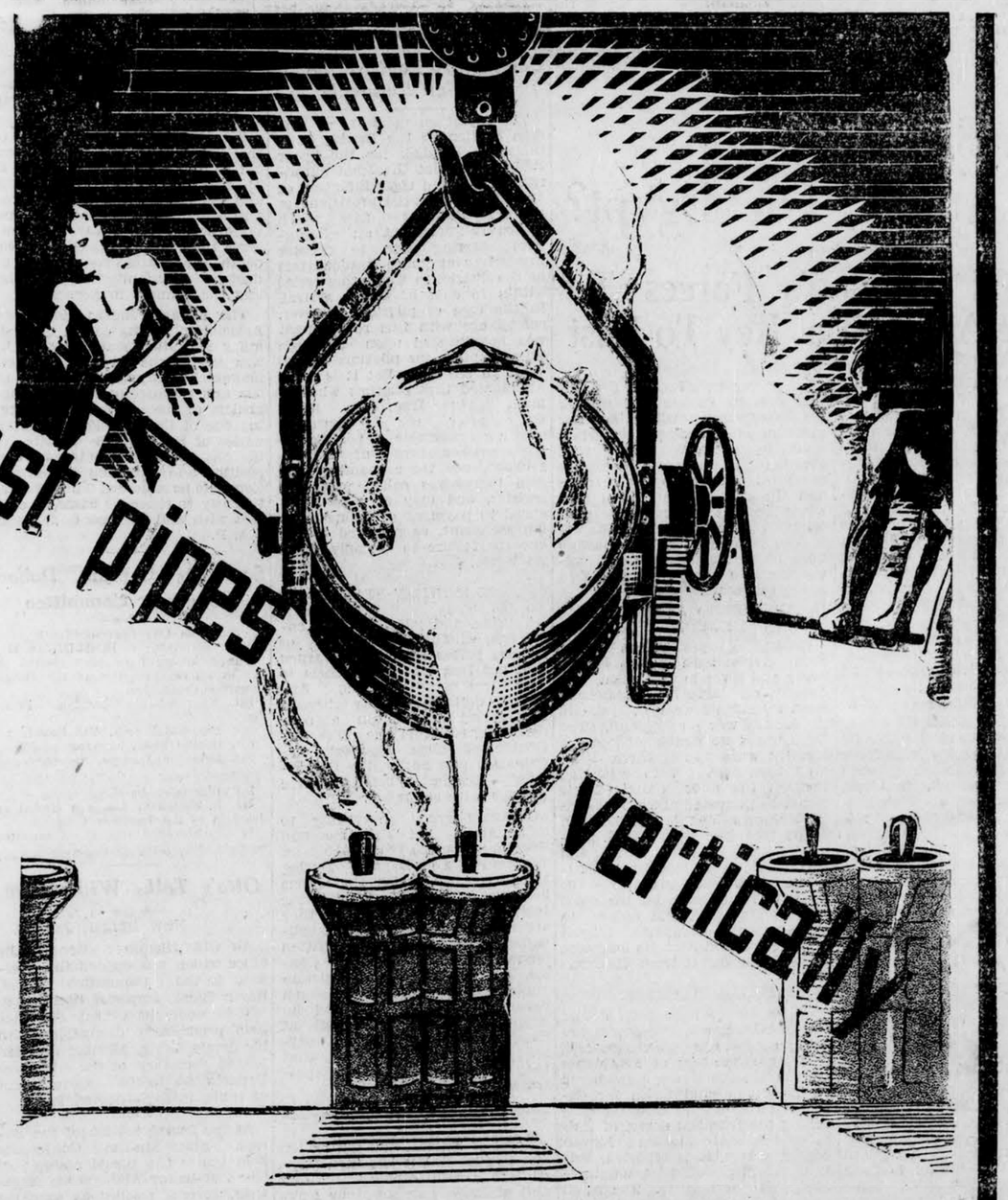
Sir A. Rahim At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

Sir. Abdur Ramin, President of the Assembly arrived to-day and has taken residence at 20 Akbar Road, President's House, for the rest of season.—A.P.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Madras Corporation decided to recommend reduction in cycle tax next year from two rupees to eight annas per half year.

Why we cast pipes vertically



THE earlier method of casting pipes was in a horizontal position, but as the standard of length increased, the position of the moulds changed, first to a slope and finally to the present vertical method.

This change was made in order to ensure stronger and cleaner castings by bringing all dirt (which rises and floats on the heavier metal) to the top of the mould into a large runner or "head" which is cut off in the finished pipe. All recent specifications for Cast Iron Pipes insist that pipes are cast vertically, and The Bengal Iron Co. Ltd.'s Pipe Foundries comply with all modern standards

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Preparing For Contingency Of Duce's Fall

CROWN PRINCE TO BECOME REGENT?

More Light On Belgian King's Two Recent Visits To England

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The revelation made this week by the Diplomatic Correspondent of "Reynolds's Weekly" that Sir Leonard Franklin, a notable figure in International finance, has been entertaining the King of Belgians at his Goudhurst Kent home, casts a flood of light on the Abyssinian drama, now playing itself to a momentous climax on two continents.

According to this correspondent, while in Africa Sgr. Mussolini is staking the very existence of the Fascist regime on a gambler's throw, in Europe, powerful interests, with the King of the Belgians as their ambassador, are striving to ensure that royalty, and not "Bolshevism" shall rise on Fascism's ruins if and when military defeat encompasses the Duce's downfall.

The Correspondent proceeds:

INCOGNITO VISITS.

Two visits to England are known to have been made recently by Leopold III, King of the Belgians, who on both occasions travelled strictly incognito.

The first visit was just before the week-end between December 7 and 9, when Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was in Paris, concocting with the French Prime Minister the notorious "Hoare-Laval Peace Terms" which ,by offering Sgr. Mussolini more than his armies were likely ever to conquer in Ethiopia, roused a storm of public anger that shook both the British and French Governments.

Only two items of information leaked out to the British public about that visit; that Leopold left the train at Tonbridge to be whisked off in a car to a destination unknown; and that later he paid what was supposed to be a courtesy visit to Buckingham Palace.

FOR FINANCING ROYALTY.

His next appearance on the English scene was just after Christmas, when he called at Sir Leonard Franklin's place, Goudhurst, only a few miles from Tonbridge.

It is stated in City circles that King Leopold, whose sister married the Italian Crown Prince Humbert, came here in December as the emissary of financial interests which were anxious, if possible, to end the Ethiopian war before bad weather, the incapacity of the Italian high command and the unexpected stiffness of the Abyssinian resistance had involved Mussolini's forces in disgraceful defeat and the Duce's regime in irretrievable ruin.

This end was to have been achieved by the Hoare-Laval "peace" proposals; but the exposure of these, followed by the storm of public opinion in France and Britain, reduced almost to zero any hopes of preserving Italian Fascism in its present form.

WHEN IL DUCE FALLS.

Advices received from a reliable Paris source indicate that, in the event of the Duce's downfall, the Crown Prince Humbert will become regent pending the re-establishment of a Parliamentary regime in Italy.

For such a plan to succeed, there would have to be money, in the first place to provide generous pay and gratuities for the returning Italian troops; and, in the second place, to combat unemployment by the provision of large scale public works in Italy. The necessary funds, it is suggested, will have to be forthcoming from abroad. Hence the visit of Leopold III, to England.

While the twilight of the Italian dictatorship is thus made the occasion for planning and counter-planning by Europe's dynasties, royal and financial alike, the Press in most countries of the world was yesterday acclaiming President Roosevelt's straight talk to dictators abroad, and to would-be financial tyrants at home.—United Press.

Four-Sided Italian Attack On Egypt?

Pick Of England's Forces To Guard Alexandria, Key To East

ALEXANDRIA (By Air Mail.)

News from the Abyssinian front is no longer the main topic of conversation here. Alexandria itself, with barbed wire entanglements, dug-outs, crashing batteries of anti-aircraft guns, and its harbour full of warships, has profoundly stirred the imagination of its citizens. The "Pearl of the Orient" has become not only a key military and naval base, but the very heart of Britain's defences of her Imperial communications.

The pick of England's Air, Sea, and Land forces are assembled in this corner of the Mediterranean, prepared to enforce peace at all cost, and, if the necessity arises, to defend the gateway to India.

GROWING ANXIETY.

Anxiety seems to have increased here during the past week. News has trickled through, of feverish Italian military activity in Libya, and there has been a corresponding increased Anglo-Egyptian military activity in the Western desert. Sollum, the tiny Egyptian sea-port within sight of the Italian barbed-wire frontier, is shrouded in mystery and its fate in the event of an attack from the West is uncertain. Hitherto, it has been guarded by only a battalion of Egyptian infantry, and it was an accepted fact that an Italian advance from Cyrenaica would meet with no resistance before Mersa Matruch. But during the last few days, British troops have arrived at Sollum.

BRITISH NAVAL PROBLEM.

Every possible link in the British defence of Egypt is being tightened up. Certain major units of the fleet which might be at a disadvantage in a modern naval encounter owing to their slow speed are being sent home to be overhauled and 'tuned up,' and are being replaced by faster units. It remains to be seen to what degree an attack on the British fleet by swifter and smaller vessels together with superior numbers of modern submarines would be successful. The vital question is whether a surprise combined attack by submarines and the rest of the Italian fleet would be able to occupy or even cripple the British fleet to the extent of preventing it from putting up a barrage against troops advancing into Egypt from Libya along the coast.

FOUR-SIDED ATTACK ON EGYPT?

Exhaustive precautions have been taken both by the British Army and Navy to deal with the element of surprise, Mussolini's most formidable weapon, should he declare war on England. The Duce would no doubt choose a moment when two or three Italian troopships were passing through the Suez Canal. These would be grounded and a four-sided Italian attack launched on Egypt from the Suez Canal, Libya, the Mediterranean and the Sudan, from Eritrea. A supreme effort would probably be made to land troops on the coast near Mersa Matruh in order to stiffen up the advancing Libyan army, exhausted from its long trek through the desert from the frontier.

SUDAN DEFENCES.

British troops have been dafted to the Sudan, where defences are being considerably strengthened, and large numbers of aeroplanes and R.A.F. pilots are now based on Khartoum and Halfa for defence purposes and also for patrolling the trackless desert of Halfa on the South-Eastern Libyan border, where, it is reported, Italy is massing supplies, ammunition, and aeroplanes. The small oasis of Oweinat, situated just inside the Italo-Anglo-Egyptian Sudan border is the nearest Italian outpost of Eritrea, and during the last two months it has been turned into a well-equipped military and air base, garrisoned by fierce Touaregs with Italian officers together with a number of Italian colonial troops.—Reuter.

POSTPONE "BAKHLE BILL" 'SINE DIE'

Maharastra Chamber Holds Proposal Is In Advance Of The Times

The Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, in the course of a letter to the Secretary, to the Bombay Legislative Council, on the "Shop Assistants" bill says:—

The Bill seems to be modelled on lines of similar legislation prevalent in England and other Western countries such as France, Germany, Switzerland, U. S. A. and Canada. The Committee like to state in this connection the conditions in this country materially differ from those obtaining in the West, in that the workers there are more efficient and disciplined. It is not infoften that lack of discipline and effi ciency causes great loss to business here. The Committee are afraid that legislation on the proposed lines may create such complications in the circumstances obtaining here, as would adversely affect the interests of both the shopowners as well as the shop-assistants.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The Committee while sympathising with the shop-assistants below 12 years of age, and agreeing that things should be improved for them, feel that a total prohibition of their employment will entail great hardship not only to these boys, but to their parents as well.

The Committee are of opinion, that it is no use totally prohibiting the employment of children and allowing them to aimlessly roam about in the streets unless by a system of compulsory primary education, it is possible to usefully keep them occupied. So long as this is not possible it is better that they are enabled to work and to earn at the same time.

POSTPONE IT "SINE DIE"

The Committee are afraid, that considerable difficulties will be experienced in putting into effect the provisions of this Bill when it becomes a law. They will mean either vexatious interference with shop-keepers' business or an attempt on their part at wholesale evasion. Restrictions as to early closing hours will mean inconvenience to the public especially to those who work in Newspaper presses at night. Provisions relative to compulsory holidays being complicated, will very likely lead to fraud and evasion. Since the provisions of the Bill are to be enforced by the Local Bodies, it is doubtful whether in the present financial condition of our Municipalities they would be prepared to do this.

In short the Committee of this Chamber consider that the measure is in advance of times and that it will be well if the Bombay Legislative Council postpone its further consideration 'Sine die.'

STRICT PASSPORT LAWS IN IRAQ

Compulsory Registration Of Foreign Residents

The report on the work of Indian Section of the British Consulate at Bagdad, for the year 1934, states that the Iraqi authorites manifested their intention of applying strictly the provisions of the Iraq Residence Law which makes it incumbent on foreigners entering Iraq to register themselves at police headquarters of the district in which they reside within 15 days of their arrival. In the case of pilgrims however, compliance with this requirement was not insisted upon although no exemption for pilgrims is provided in the law. But it is to be anticipated that pilgrims who remain in Iraq, as many do, after the expiration of a reasonable period for the performances of the pilgrimage, say three months, may find themselves called upon to register, and may even be sentenced to payment of a fine or to imprisonment, as provided in the law for failure to comply with its terms.

3 MONTHS' STAY

Tourists and pilgrims who enter Iraq whether on passports or pilgrim passes should be warned that the Iraq visa allows them to stay three months in Iraq. Any person desiring to stay beyond that period must obtain a residence permit from the Director-General of Police, Passport, Registration and Nationality Department, Bagdad, before three months have expired.

Indian pilgrims proceeding to Saudi Arabia via Palestine and Suez are required to take an Egyptian visa at Bagdad. During the pilgrimage season there has been no difficulty in obtaining such visas but at other times they are not granted unless the application is supported by a written request from His Majesty's Consul. The object of this restriction appears to be to prevent such persons becoming stranded in Egypt. His Majesty's Consul at Bagdad only recommends persons when he is satisfied that they are 'bona fide' and in possession of sufficient means.

KAZI DOES NOT SEE BRIDE

Evidence Regarding Muslim Marriage Conventions In Sarda Act Case

Further defence arguments were heard on Friday by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, at the resumed hearing of the "Sarda Act case" in which Miss M. K. Davis, Secretary, Children's Aid Society, has preferred a complaint against nine Muslims.

It is alleged that on or about January 8 last, the girl was married to a Jew convert to Islam, named Mohommed Akbar, the first accused in the case, at the instigation of or in connivance with the rest of the accused.

Abdul Raoofkhan, Secretary, Anjuman-ul-Islam, continued his evidence. He testified to the truthfulness and honesty of Kazi Murghe, the third accused.

Witness admitted in the course of the cross-examination that he was on friendly terms with Kazi Murghe.

Mohommed Ibrahim Hindade, a Justice of Peace, deposed that a Kazi did not see the bride either before, or during or after the ceremony. He stated that the Kazi would make inquiries from reliable relatives of the bride as to her age. He further stated that Muslims in India usually observed "Purdah."

When cross-examined by counsel for the second accused, he admitted that some of the hawkers did not observe the "Purdah."

No Need For Thumb Impression

Sheriff Mohiddin Mohommed Ali, an assistant to Kazi Murghe, deposed that a perusal of the "nikanama" showed that there was no need for obtaining the bride's thumb impression.

He further stated that he had permission of the Kazi to solemnise the marriages and that the Kazi had instructed to do nothing in such performances against the religion or the law of the land.

Further hearing of the case is postponed till January 21.

LATE MR. F. E. DINSHAW

Karachi Pays Tribut To His Memory

KARACHI, Jan. 14.

Leading Indian mercantile bodies of Karachi have passed resolutions touching the death of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

The Managing Committee of the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber in their resolution refer to his inherited philanthropic nature and his acumen for industry and business. Being an ardent nationalist, he was always ready to serve the cause of the country. His death is a distinct loss to the industrial community in particular and the country in general.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association in the course of a similar resolution state that he was one of the foremost business magnates, enterprising industrialists and resourceful and keen financiers of the country besides being one of the leading legal luminaries of Bombay. By probity of his character, unostentatious disposition and pure and selfless nationalism he endeared himself particularly to those he came in contact with and the people at large. —A. P.

Socialists Capture Dohad Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Jan 17

The following have been elected in the executive committee of the Dohad Congress Committee.

Sjt. Kamalashanker Pandya, President.

Sjt. Ramanalal Seth, Vice-President.

Sjt. Harilal Shah, Secretary.

Sjt. Damodar Acharya, Secretary and Treasurer,

Sjt. Chhotalal Desai.

Mr. L. Shriakant has been elected as delegate to the Lucknow Congress.

It is understood that the Committee consists of majority of socialists.

Otto's Talks With Grigg

NEW DELHI: Jan. 18.

Sir Otto Niemeyer attended the office which was opened this morning in the Committee Room, North Block, Imperial Secretariat.

It is understood that Sir Otto held preliminary discussions with Sir James Grigg, Member and Mr. Nixon, Secretary of the Finance Department to the Government of India to-day.—United Press.

At the fourth session of the Baroda State Muslim Conference held under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Abdullabhai Kerawala, several resolutions touching upon the amelioration of the social and economic conditions of the State Muslims, were adopted.

SOCIALIST ORDER, KEY TO PEACE

Futile To Talk Of Security Till Imperialism Ends, Says Masani

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"As long as the people of the globe live under the foreign rule it is absurd to talk of collective security. You may have League of Nations and the pleasant theory of collective peace but you cannot have peace as long as you have rival imperialisms. A change in economic systems is the only solution of the problem. Feudalism must go and give place to a Socialist order of things."

Thus declared Mr. M. R. Masani, a leader of the Congress Socialist Party, who has recently returned after an extensive tour on the Continent, in the course of his speech at a huge gathering of students and others in the Hindu College Hall on Tuesday evening.

The speaker dealt at length the current political movements in Europe and their relation to India.

Mr. Dinkar Mehta and Mr. Patwardhan also spoke at the meeting.

Mr. Thadani, Principal of the Hindu College, presided.—United Press.

U. P. DELEGATES TO MEET ON JAN. 25

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

A meeting of the United Provinces delegates to the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress will be held on January 25 to elect their nominee for Congress Presidentship nine members of the A.I.C.C. and hundred members of the U.P. P.C.C.—A.P.

Akola Nagar Congress Committee Election

(From A Correspondent).

AKOLA (By Mail).

According to the new Constitution of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, Akola City is entitled to have its own Nagar Congress Committee having a status of a Taluka Congress Committee. Accordingly Akola Nagar Congress Committee has been constituted of 14 members. Elections of office bearers held on 12th inst., and the following office-bearers were elected.

President:—Sjt. P. B. Gole.

Vice-Presidents:—Mrs. Radhabai Oak, and Sjt. Manikalji Mody.

Secretary:—Mrs. Pramilabai Oak

Auditor:—Sjt. Nathmalji Zunuzunuwal.

Others members are as follows:—

Sjts. Brijlal Biyani, Ratilal Nawanitlal, Anant Hari Kshirsagar, Narayan Raghaodas Raut, Suganchand Tapdia, B. S. Takwale, Balwant Kashinath Katole, Mrs. Kokutai Gadre, and Mrs. Subhadrabai Joshi.

For 'Quake Sufferers In Peshawar City

PESHAWAR, Jan. 18.

Rs. 1000 has been allotted by the Central Congress Quetta Relief Committee to be distributed to 50 deserving cases in Peshawar City by Dr. Khan Sahib, a member of the Committee from Frontier.—A.P.

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Sir Otto and Lady Niemeyer, who arrived in Bombay by the mailboat on Thursday.

WHO UNEARTHED SEC. 144 FOR POLITICALS?

Sapru Makes Disclosures In His Reminiscences Of Lord Reading's Regime

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 17.

In his next instalment of reminiscences of Lord Reading, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says:

Lord Reading favoured the repeal of Regulation III of 1818 so far as India was concerned, subject to its application to certain class of people. It is an irony of fate but certainly not his fault that the Regulation still stands.

Sir Tej Bahadur makes an unexpected disclosure that he was not the author of the novel use of Sec. 144 against politicians and public meetings. He writes that it was sedulously propagated that it was due to his "genius." Some papers divided the credit or discredit between Sir William Vincent and himself. "Never wrote a word or uttered a syallable to any of my colleagues about Sec. 144 and both he and Sir William felt very amused when they were decribed as the discoiveries of the Section.

AMUSING INCIDENT.

Sir Tej Bahadur relates the amusing incident. He refers to the evidence of Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai and Manoharlal of Lahore before the Repressive Laws Committee. They produced a tremendous impression. Tej Bahadur and Sir William put several questions about the interpretation of Sec. 144 to them and what they said represented their own (Sapru and Vincent's) views. Just at that time he read in a newspaper a case in which an appelate court had disposed of appeal as it should have been. In other words the judge had condemned the use of Sec. 144 in such cases.

Sir Tej Bahadur officially wired for a copy of the judgment. Apparently judge also came to believe that Sir Tej Bahadur was responsible for the use of Sec. 144 and the judge thought that he (Sapru) had sent for the judgment in a captious or critical spirit. "In sending the judgment he wrote a letter saying, he was little doubtful about his judgment but the next time when the question arose he would see that it was more authoritatively decided. When I read the judgment I found it a most excellent one and I could have readily put my signature to it. I chaffed that judge on several occasions on my retirement."

ARMY INDIANISATION.

Sir Tej Bahadur says he wholly dissented from the Eight Unit Scheme of Army Indianisation. "We, Indian members, did not share, Lord Rawlinson's pessimism about the adequate supply of the right type of men for the Indian Army.

Referring to the Racial discrimination Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru recalls a case in Bengal or Assam in which an Indian had been shot dead by a European who had gone out shooting and this man was acquitted by a European jury. This case really moved Lord Reading to take action. Lord Reading took very strong view of the whole position and condemned in very strong language the differentiation in a matter of law.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru pays high tribute to Lord Reading's sense of justice.

REJUVENATION OR CONQUEST OF OLD AGE

Dr. R. G. Pradhan writes.—

Since man first delved deep into the mysteries of physics and science, he has sought with patience and hope to discover the secret of old age.

We want to live longer, but these extra years we desire must be years of health and vigour. In other words, we wish first to defer old age and secondly we wish to ensure that old age when it comes shall be relatively happy and healthy.

Let us first consider the causes of the failure of so many people to attain longevity. Of course, specific acute and chronic diseases such as pneumoina or diabetes carry off a great many before their time, but there are certain sublead and hidden processes which led to degeneration and decay of the human tissues and which to a very great extent are preventable. For instance, malnutrition, resulting in an inability of the tissues to resist disease. Self-poisoning through intestinal stagnation lowering the vitality of the body cells, and leading to their ultimate death.

Now there are certain glands in the body that belong to what is called the endocrine or internal secretary groups and the sexual gland and altogether they control the human destiny in a remarkable manner. and there opens the chapter in recent years of experiments at rejuvenation with gland grafts and gland extracts, the most commonly known experiment being the elaborate and complicated technique of Dr. Voronoff. But the idea of gland rejuvenation is not new in the history of medicine. The use of the various organic products, particularly the male gland was common in Ayurvedic practice in Ancient India, though it was a highly significant fact that in the two specilized branches of Ayurveda known as "Rasayana and Vajikarana (Rejuvenation and reservation of the sexual power), the use of sexual gland extract was very much restricted and the mainstay was the administration of powerful tonic drugs of vegitable and mineral origin in combination with nutritive food products rich in natural vitamines, such as milk protein, butter, honey and certain selected nuts. And in this matter, Dr. Voronoff's claims also are very moderate, the effects of his technique do not last longer than five years; after this time the grafts tends to die, being replaced by connective tissue, its effects passing off.

We should never, therefore, place our confidence in gland rejuvenation as means to a long and healthy life. As a high medical authority puts it "gland rejuvenation is a short cut to longevity, and we should always be on our guard against short cuts in the matter of health".

The best insurance for a long life is to live healthily on nature's foods and on nature's laws of life. And in this connection as a physician I advise in my practice the help of a harmless tonic. Looking among tonics I find that "Rochetone" is the most reliable medicament in the scheme of practical rejuvenation. Its remarkable formula seems to be the perfection of the old Ayurvedic art of "Rasayana" specifically acting on those factors, malnutrition, debility from disease and the weakness of the sexual and credoctrine glands that are the primary and principal causes of senitity.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Jan. 18.

S.S. Varela, Capt. E. H Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., from Basra via Karachi

S.S. Alipore, Capt. J. K. Chaplin, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Strathaird, Capt. J. W. Hartley, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Sydney via Colombo.

S.S. Bandra, Capt. S I Howe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., from Basra via Verawal.

S.S. Fusijama, Capt. G Mirconi, Agents Lloyd Triestino, from Java via Singapore.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, Jan. 18.

S.S. Strathaird, Capt. J W Hartley, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for London via Aden.

S.S. Australia, Capt. J Endersley, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Calcutta via Mangalore.

S.S. Viceroy of India, Capt. E. J. Thornton, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Singapore via Cochin.

S.S. Hatipara, Capt. H. Taylor, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Rangoon via Calicut.

S.S. Pacific Maru, Capt. T Nakamura, Agents N Y Kaisha for Kobe via Penang.

S.S. Tarbo, Capt. F L Papple, Agents Burmah Shell Oil S. & D. Co., for Abadan.

LOADING.
Bombay, Jan. 18.

S.S. Taijin Maru for China and Japan Ports.

S.S. City of Pittsburg for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Birk for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 18.

S.S. City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—63 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co; 49 bales cotton V A Save and Co; 125 bales cotton K Poonja and Co; 67 bales cotton Langley and Co; 650 bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons.

For Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co; 66 bales goat hair E Mavji and Co.

For Antwerp:—330 bales cotton V Bros; 650 bags ground nut oil cakes M Hoosein and Sons.

For Glasgow:—644 bags groundnut oil cakes V Naranji and Co.

S.S. Fusijama for Trieste:—440 bales cotton V Bros; 55 bales cotton K Devchand; 150 bags stone crude D Abraham and Sons.

For Genoa:—61 bales cotton Italian Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Marseilles:—200 bags soap stone D Abraham.

S.S. Bhutan for London:—101 slabs metal scrap G Gabriel; 5 cases sandal wood oil S Nowroji and Co; 24 casks bristles B Philips and Hayley and Co.

For Hull:—25 bales goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 640 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S.S. Meleskerk for Sydney:—2898 bags Indian seed L Dreyfus and Co; 186 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Melbourne:—308 bags myrabollams C Mehta and Co; 62 bags myrabollams J Moolchand & Co; 124 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 616 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 87 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co.

S.S. Wartenfels for Antwerp:—165 bales cotton B Mawji and Co.

For Hamburg:—1256 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawjji and Co.

For Gydnia:—165 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Bremen:—400 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Langley and Co.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

S.S. Freianfels for Rotterdam:—3400 packets ground nut oil cakes H Rawji and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton Langley and Co; 220 bales cotton K M Nathoo.

For Bremen:—220 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 1350 bags groundnut oil cakes Messrs. M Hoosein and Sons.

For Hamburg:—495 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes A Omerbhoy and Co; 7000 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rawji and Co; 116 bales cotton waste M Narotamdas and Co.

For Antwerp:—660 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 6460 bags Indian seed A Omerbhoy; 9095 bags Indian seed H Rawji and Co.

S.S. Alpore for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton Langley and Co; 1000 bales cotton Kotak and Co.

S.S. Grelhead for Hull:—36120 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 26667 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S.S. Pacific Maru for Osaka:—150 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 100 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton T M Kaisha; 50 bales cotton A Khimji and Co; 200 bales cotton N Nagsee and Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 18.

S.S. Varsova, Agents M M and Co; from Basrah:—45 bags gum; 96 bags edra; 820 bags mash; 17550 bags dates; 56 bales sheep skins; 36 bales wool.

From Karachi:—18 bags dates; 24 bags potatoes; 280 bags cotton seed; 49 bags pomegranates; 70 loose motor tyres; 251 bales cotton; 54 barrels lubricating oil.

S.S. Ranee, Agents T M & Co., from Tegal:—10040 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—9918 bags sugar.

From Cherbon:—251 bags sugar.

From Cochin:—233 cases tea.

S.S. Steel Exporter, Agents M M and Co., from Savannah:—600 bundles gum.

From Port Arthur:—885 drums lubricating oil; 25 drums lubricating grease.

S.S. Subadar, Agents T M and Co., from Sourabaya:—2250 bags sugar.

From Ponnarocken:—3236 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—1994 bags sugar.

From Tuticorin:—126 bags tea; 40 bags mats; 67 bags coir yarn; 75 bundles gunnies; 26 bales cotton yarn.

From Telicherry:—106 bags sandal wood.

S.S. Naldera, Agents M M and Co., from Sanghai:—17 bales raw silk; 92 cases silk yarn; 10 cases pongees: 5 cases silk piecegoods.

From Canton:—30 cases silk piecegoods.

From Santon:—30 cases silk piecegoods.

From Singapore:—125 bags betel nuts; 464 bags sago flour.

From Colombo:—136 bales mat fibre.

S.S. Victoria, Agents L Triestino, from Genoa:—34 cases lamp; 29 cases machinery parts; 38 cases German silver.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION
Bombay, Jan 18

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/1/6; Highest Rs. 7/2; Lowest Rs 7/1; Closing Rs. 7/1/1 1/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/15/3; Highest Rs. 8/0/9; Lowest Rs 7/14; Closing Rs. 7/14/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 41/9; Highest Rs. 41/12; Lowest Rs. 41/1; Closing Rs. 4/12/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/2/6; Lowest Rs. 3/1/6; Closing Rs. 3/2

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22,8/6; Lowest Rs. 22/0/6; Closing Rs. 22/2/6

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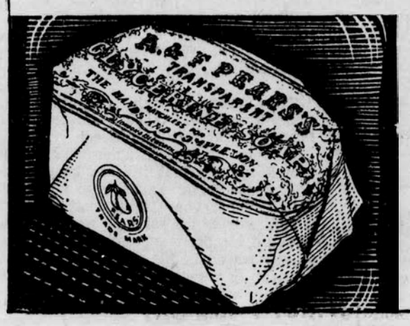

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INADEQUATE MEDICAL AID IN BHAVNAGAR

State Spends only 6 As. Per Head Out Of 2 Crores Income

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 17.

The Administration Report of Bhavnagar State for 1933-1934 has been published.

The state has been deriving good revenues from the port development. The gross revenue of the state in 1933-34 was Rs. 2,06,49,190 and the expenditure Rs. 201,28,574. The state spent Rs. 1,70,119, in the year for medical relief.

The population of the State is five lakhs and the per capita expenditure under this head works out at 6 as. There is one hospital in the capital and seven dispensaries in Mahal Towns, thus leaving the villagers without any medical aid from the State.

The expenditure was only Rs. 5.83, 076, that is, 3 per cent of the Revenue.

Compared to other progressive States, the sums spent by Bhavnagar State on education, medical relief, public recreation, and public health are extremely inadequate and discouraging. The State invests most of the amount in reserve Funds and loans to other Indian states.

KIRPAN "MORCHAS" CONVICTED

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

Sixteen Sikhs in three batches offered 'kirpan morcha' to-day. The first batch composed of five members of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee from Gurdaspur District, was led by Mr. Bhag Singh Vakil. The second batch consisted of Nirmala Sikhs while the third batch was led by Mr. Harban Singh Siastani.

They were arrested one after another as they came out of Derasahib with long 'kirpans'. They were tried and sentenced to one day's imprisonment.—United Press.

Fourth Amritsar Jatha Arrested

LAHORE, Jan. 19.

The fourth Amritsar jatha of 25 Sikhs who left that place for Lahore on foot, arrived at the cantonment to-day and was arrested for contravening the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the carrying of 'kirpans' on the public thoroughfare within the Lahore Municipal limits.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Office Or No Office?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—One of the most vital questions that the Congress Socialists will have to face when they meet in a conference at Meerut is that of the coming reforms. There they will be called upon to face this issue boldly and without mental reservation and give a correct lead to the country. The Indian National Congress has reiterated its demand for the rejection of reforms more than once, but no leading Congressman has yet made it absolutely clear to the country as to what they mean by rejection. Similarly the Congress Socialists want to break the constitution and although there is a slight change from the Congress phraseology, we do not know what the wrecking of the constitution exactly means. I for one, do not understand why there is so much mystery hanging round the wrecking business.

But whatever the Congress Socialists may mean by it, one thing is certain that they do not mean to boycott the Central and Provincial legislatures. I do not think there is a single political party in the country to-day which stands for the futile programme of boycott. Even the negligible minority groups of the communists insist upon utilising legislation as a platform for their own propaganda.

If the Congress Socialists are merely vying with the communists in taking up a purely theoretical position of extreme radicalism, the best thing they can do at Meerut is to declare a complete boycott of the New Legislatures. The tendency to out-Communist the Communists is noticeable among certain leading Congress Socialists who are to-day unconsciously mouthing the radical phraseology of the Left Socialists, thereby alienating the sympathy of the right and left wings of the Congress. There is much in the early history of the Congress Socialist Party which the leaders of that party will regret in the light of maturer political experience. It must be admitted at the same time that the Congress Socialist leaders have begun of late boldly and unflinchingly to address themselves to the task of rectifying some of the past errors of judgment. All honour to them for their noble frankness and courage; yet the traditions of Leftism linger among them and the extreme radical phrases they are uttering is perhaps the result of their former theoretical position.

I do not propose to enter into the discussion of the fundamental role of the party and its task. What I would urge, at the present moment, upon my Congress Socialist friends is to look upon certain questions from national rather than from party point of view. The coming reforms is one of the most vital of these questions. If the Congress Socialists could give up their party isolation and look at this question from the standpoint of the interests of the general masses of the country, I am sure that this sincerity of purpose and earnestness of conviction would lead them to a correct solution of this knotty problem.

The Liberals have expressed their dissatisfaction with the coming reforms in no uncertain terms. The Congress has rejected the reforms and Labour through its medium of the T. U. Federation and the T. U. Congress has expressed both its dissatisfaction and its desire to reject the reforms. At the same time it is certain that all these political groups will contest the coming elections. The Liberals and the Trades Union Federation will accept office under the new Constitution. The Congress may or may not accept office. The Congress Socialists and the Trades Union Congress stand for the non-acceptance of office. Over and above this there is the Hindu-Muslim tangle created by the communal electorates. In the midst of these differing political opinions it seems well-nigh impossible to evolve a common platform of united action so far as the coming legislatures are concerned, but it seems to me that such a platform is possible. If it is sufficiently broad-based as to accommodate the views of the Liberals and the Trades Union Federation. It will be essentially a national democratic platform initiated by the National Congress. If the Congress could waive aside its objections to the acceptance of office in so far as it allows the Liberals to form a minority ministry functioning under the Congress mandate and if the Congress could embody the immediate economic demands of the peasantry and the working class in the programme of the national democratic platform, I am sure that the Congress will secure the support of the Liberals on the one hand and Labour on the other. Incidentally if the candidates could be elected on the basis of this economic programme it will cut across the communal lines and wipe out the pernicious effects of the Communal Award in practice.

Is it too much to hope that the Congress Socialists who are meeting at Meerut will give up their theoretical leftism and offer the above solution of this difficult problem of reforms and the acceptance of office?—Yours, etc.,

G. V. CHITNIS.

Removal Of City Slums

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the annals of the Bombay Corporation, an unprecedented precedent has been set by the present Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Nariman, who, in every sense of the term is the first Citizen of this Great City of Bombay, the "Urbs Prima in Indis," to personally visit the slums of the City and to bring home to the Public at large in general and the City Fathers in particular the utmost need of removing what might very appropriately be termed a bane on the public health and hygiene of the City—I mean the removal and the clearance of the slums of the City.

Some attempts were no doubt made before for clearing of the slums—the holdings of the Poor people, rotting in the hellish and undeveloped, dirty, low-lying insanitary and practically the U. H. H. Areas of the City, but no former President or Mayor or any City Father or any Public Man has yet been born who took up pains to have rounds in the City and particularly the out-skirts of the City—and witnessed for himself the dwellings of the poor, the air and the light, sunshine, the drainage conditions that these dwelings have, their residential houses, outhouses, cow-sheds, stables etc. and the over-congestion and the insanitariness of the localities. Mr Nariman made a comprehensive survey of housing conditions—habitations particularly of the Poor, who are the very salt of the City, and made his own observations in and out of the Press for eradicating this outstanding menace in the City.

The Corporation will be considering very shortly the Budget for the next year and it is indeed very opportune that an eminent City Father like Mr. B. N. Karanjia, himself a landlord and an Aristocrat, should have brought a Motion for reservation of half a per cent. income from the General Tax which should be assessed at 11½ per cent. In effect his Proposition is tantamount to this: At present 12 per cent. General Tax is levied on the rateable values of Properties. The Standing Committee's recommendations as adumbrated in the speech of the Chairman tend to a reduction of 1 per cent, that is to say, the Property Owners will in that event get a relief of 1 per cent. in General Taxation.

Mr. Karanjia seeks that the Corporation should fix the General Tax at 11½ per cent. instead of the present 12 per cent. and should, out of the realisation therefrom set apart ½ per cent. collections and should apply the same for out-slumming the slums in the City. A veritable and practical-minded proposition indeed. Mr. Karanjia represents the sane and sober Section of the Public Life of the City and so also the business and landed interests. His motion, therefore deserves very serious and favourable consideration by all Sections of the Corporation who have or at any rate profess that they have the interests of the Poor at their hearts.

This is not a question of the Nationalists as against the Progressivists, or the Congressites as against the Moderates, or the Landlords as against the Tenants, but is a question which is "the Problem of Problems" of the corporate civic life of the City. All those who have a civic conscience in them can ill-afford to deny the need for removal of the slums in the City, which are not only a menace to the Public health and sanitation of the City but are a slur and a blot to the fair name of Bombay—the Beautiful.

It may be argued by vested interests that the rate-payers are overtaxed and deserve relief by reduction of 1 per cent. as proposed by the Standing Committee. To this it may be rejoined that though the Property Owners are primarily liable for taxes according to Municipal provisions, the real ratepayers are not the Property Owners or the Landowners but the burden of taxation lies on the tenants occupying the premises who form an overwhelmingly major part of the Public of Bombay and who are exploited by the Landlords in the form of abnormally high rents.

I would conclude with a fervent Appeal to the City Fathers in the words of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore: "Let your Love for your fellow-brethren be fruitful in service to them."—Yours, etc.,

CHIMANLAL P. PARIKH.

Andheri-Versova Road

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The total length of Andheri-Versova Road is 3 miles and 3-1|2 furlongs. About 1 mile and 7-1|2 furlongs fall within the jurisdiction of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality and 1 mile and 4 furlongs belong to the District Local Board.

Before the amalgamation of the Andheri Notified Area Committee with that of Vile-Parle Municipality the whole road was maintained by the District Local Board. The road itself was in a very bad condition when it was transferred to the Municipality.

As a result of serious complaints from the public and in the press the Municipality has tried to carry out certain repairs and to keep it in as good condition as was possible. However the Municipality cannot materially improve its condition and unless it is asphalted the deplorable condition of the road will never be improved. To asphalt the road is a question of finances and as pointed out by your correspondent in the "Chronicle" about Rs. 36,000 is required, which the present local bodies like the Municipality of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee cannot spare.

There is a large traffic on this road and it is not only used by the motor cars but the heavy vehicles such as motor buses and lorries. There is a regular bus service from Andheri Station to Versova and about 15 to 20 buses are plying for hire every day. Moreover Versova is a health resort, next to Juhu, and many visitors from Bombay in spite of the toll bar at the junction of Andheri and Vile Parle, visit Versova. With the exception of certain places Versova Sea Beach is as safe for bathing as that of Juhu.

The Versova Beach Sanitary Committee has fixed Caution Boards whenever the Beach is dangerous and such places are very few. In fact the sea beach at Versova is far superior to that Juhu. There are Picnic Cottages which provide all sorts of necessities and hundreds of visitors come to Versova on holidays. The road connecting such a beautiful health resort is really in a very bad condition. One gets disgusted when passing by this road with the dust nuisance, the pot holes and ditches and the bone-shaking travel.

It is, therefore, desirable that the rich and influential people, taking advantage of this road, should in co-operation with the authorities concerned get the condition of the road improved and help the local bodies in solving the problem of finances under which pretext the improvement of road has so long been delayed.—Yours etc.,

AN ANDHERI CORRESPONDENT.

B. I. T. Blocks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are several B.I.T. Blocks in Bhendi Bazar just near the J. J. Hospital. But they are in a neglected condition. The inmates of these Blocks are mostly Muhammadans, and although they have been ventilating their grievances for a long time past, yet nothing has so far been done in this matter. These Blocks are in the occupation of middle-class respectable people who work in offices. To begin with their grievances. In the first place there is no arrangement for light. As a result of individual efforts some rooms have been lighted. But this is not enough for educated people living in the twentieth century. Arrangement for lighting the stair-cases should also be made. Another grievance which is responsible for so many mishaps to children in the past, is that the space left between two blocks as well as the whole space round the blocks, is uneven and full of ups and downs. It should be paved at an early date. The third is that the surroundings are insanitary and are having an injurious effect on the health of all those living there. Some time ago, so many blocks were lying unoccupied. But ever since the rents have been reduced, the number of unoccupied rooms has considerably dwindled. If a further reduction of a rupee or two is made then it is quite likely that all the Blocks will be fully occupied. These Blocks form a separate entity and the Municipality should devote some attention towards making it a healthy and beautiful colony.—Yours, etc.

MUSLIM.

The Hindu Mahasabha

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent split in the ranks of the Hindu Mahasabha at Poona was long overdue. The Mahasabha has consciously or otherwise grown anti-national. It had confined itself to safeguarding the interests of the Hindus and consolidating their position there would have been no cause for complaint from any quarter But failing to achieve its chief objective, it has now indulged in breeding communalism and spreading discontent among the Hindus against their Muslim brethren. The latest reports from Poona furnish a proof positive to prove the anti-national attitude of the Mahsabhaites. The slogans "Hindustan for Hindus alone," "aggression not negotiation to be the means of solving the Hindu-Muslim problem" etc. reveal the mind of the Mahasabhaites. Even a mild resolution felicitating the Indian National Congress on its Golden Jubilee was turned down, not to speak of the irresponsible criticism hurled at the Congress.

Is there any place for Pandit Malaviya in an institution so anti-national in its outlook? And will Mr. Aney of the non-co-operation days reconsider his relationship with the Mahasabha in the interests of national solidarity?—Yours, etc.,

DHIRAJLAL S. TRIVEDI.

Scandal Of Insanitary Cattle Stables

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For nearly 5 or 6 years past a grave civic scandal existed in the City, particularly in F. and G. Wards.

Five to six thousand milch cattle were stabled for all these years without Municipal Licence in a most filthy and insanitary condition, some of them in temporary sheds; and all the useful conditions that a licencee has to observe were violated with the result that a large quantity of milk supplied in the City was impure and very unhealthy, increasing the infant mortality and sickness in the City.

It is only those who had actually visited the place could imagine the filthy and insanitary condition of these unlicensed stables. The Corporation passed a resolution some years ago not to allow fresh stables in the City. but these law-breakers carried on their illegal trade in defiance of this resolution and all the mighty machinery of the Municipal executive and the Magistracy was apparently helpless to remove the evil.

This state of affairs also caused great injustice and hardship to the Licence holders of regular stables, because they had in addition to the payment of the licence fees per animal, also strictly to observe all the rigorous conditions of the Licences; so that the unlicensed milk vendors carried on an unfair competition with the licensed ones. This also caused a great loss to the Municipality financially.

However a few weeks ago this state of affairs was brought to the notice of Mr. K. F. Nariman the Mayor, and he with his usual alacrity, took immediate steps in the matter. Not being content with merely sending complaints or petitions to committees and the executive, he took up the matter himself and along with the officers concerned took personal inspection of most of these stables in F. and G. Wards, with the result that in the three hours round in these wards, the party discovered an appaling and astounding state of affairs; and the Mayor expressed great surprise that such a civic scandal was allowed to exist in the city for years without effective means to remedy the evil.

Earnest and serious steps were taken immediately after this Mayor's inspection with the result that nearly 50 per cent of the unlicensed stables were either removed or completely destroyed and this evil that was bein tolerated for years, has been at least partially rectified and improved within a few weeks

Still we may draw the attention of the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner that in spite of these vigorous efforts and drastic steps, there are a number of unlicensed stables still continuing as before, particularly in Dharavi and in G Ward, and we appeal to them and the Municipal Executive whilst appreciating the efforts already made by them, that they should complete the good work they have undertaken, so that, consistently with the good name, reputation and prestige of the Municipal Corporation, this grave civic scandal may once for all be removed.

The debate in the Corporation had also a salutary effect, and as is proved by actual results in certain cases, the existing powers of the Municipal executive are enough to deal effectively with such case, if only the officers show a little more alertness and seriousness in dealing with the situation. I feel confident that within the next few weeks before the present Mayor vacates the chair, this one scandal at least will be mitigated.

It is also known that during the period Mr. Nariman has been occupying the Mayor's chair, he has devoted his time and energy to remove the insanitary conditions prevailing in the City apart from other services he has rendered. Though he has incessantly worked for so many matters, the time at his disposal was very short and the task stupendous. In order that the good work commenced by Mr. Nariman be completed and the grievances of the public be satisfactorily redressed, it is but necessary that Mr. Nariman should be re-elected as Mayor to enable the public to get advantage of the information of which is in his possession. It is up to the Corporation therefore to re-elect him as Mayor for the next year and thus add glory to the fair name of the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

UNAJEE MUSA BHAMDE.

Alibag Peasants

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Rao Bahadur Bole, M.L.C., has forwarded a representation to the Bombay Government, on behalf of the peasants of Chari, in Alibag Taluka of the Colaba District, who have ceased to cultivate the lands as tenants, for the last two years, on account of the refusal of the landlords to give them lands for cultivation on more favourable terms than the present ones. Rao Bahadur Bole at the meeting of the peasants, held on the 5th instant at Chari, stated, 'inter alia,' in his speech as the President of the meeting, that these peasants were once the owners of lands and have been deprived of their lands and now the priests, pleaders and money-lenders, have become proprietors of lands and the peasants have been reduced to a state of poverty.

To me it seems that Rao Bahadur Bole and the men of his cult are responsible for bringing about the miserable plight of these peasants. When a Bill is brought in the local Legislative Council to ameliorate conditions of the agriculturists, for revising the Land Revenue Code, these very people who claim to be the well-wishers of the agriculturists and the peasants, oppose such Bills or measures, against the popular wish to the detriment of agriculturists. During the last Budget sessions in 1935, it was stated that the land revenue policy of the Government would be discussed during the debate on budget. But the persons who form the non-Brahmin bloc in the Council and claim to be the representatives of the agriculturists, who are 99½ p.c. non-Brahmins, did nothing of the kind to open the debate on the hardships and rigour of the land revenue policy of the Government, carried out in accordance with the Land Revenue Code, which is an antiquated one, as it was compiled at a time, when the Government had no other main source of revenue, as it has now from various sources. It might have been justified then fifty years back, but it cannot be justified for a moment any longer, without getting it amended in view of the present scientific knowledge of agriculture and soil chemistry.

The present plight of the agriculturists, who have been deprived of their lands and who have been reduced to a state of poverty, can be ascribed to (1) the land revenue policy of Government of increasing 33 1/3 p.c. of land revenue every thirty years, irrespective of net profits derived from agricultural crops, by the agriculturists, toiling in the sun and rain, (2) forcing the agriculturists to sell their crops at a very low rate in order to pay the land revenue in time, (3) the levying of one-fourth fine, if the Land Revenue were delayed in its payment by a short time, (4) the forfeiture of utensils, lands etc. if the agriculturists failed to pay the land revenue, owing to the partial or total failure of their crops, (5) the sub-division of lands, which are peculiar to Konkan, into un-economic units, (6) the delay in the introduction of free and compulsory primary education, (7) the spending a good lot of money in litigations in village feuds, (8) the getting no exemption or adequate remission of the Land Revenue in case of total or partial failure of crops, during drought, floods, unequal distribution of rains, insect pests etc., especially in the cases of individuals.

The real cause that the peasants have ceased to cultivate the lands of their landlords, is that more than 50 p.c. of the peasants, who sub-let to other peasants, want to profiteer on these lands, as the intelligent peasants take to profitable secondary occupations. Otherwise their ceasing to cultivate the lands for the last two years cannot be accounted for. I say this from my experience.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

Lesson Of Lahore

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The test match just concluded at Lahore should prove an object lesson to us, especially with regard to the order of going in to bat. What we have been lacking in most is a really first class opening pair who can be trusted, not only to stay in for a reasonable period but also to give a fair lead to the side with a respectable first wicket total. Somehow we seem to have ignored the importance of the opening pair and sent indifferent men in, where they have scratched about pathetically like hens. Their sacrifice has been in vain, not so much in the loss of runs they possibly could have made lower down but more in the undue restraint their early dismissals have all along imposed on forcing bats coming after them. In strange contrast to every other country who have fixed opening pairs-nay a fixed place in the batting order for every batsman, except in exceptional circumstances—we have, so far, even after the visit of Jardine's men, not picked up the men with the right temperament to form a perfectly harmonious and cohesive opening pair. It is fairly well known that many of Bradman's successes owe a lot to the performances of Ponsford and Woodfull in the opening of the innings; so do Hammond's to Hobbs' and Sutcliffe's. It would be a sad want of foresight and judgment if we did not fashion out an opening pair, before the team sailed for England, and gave it an extended trial in spite of a few initial and perhaps inevitable failures.

We do not have to go far for this; we have the material. The best opening pair for us would be Merchant and Hindlekar. It is no use sending Merchant one wicket down when the opening man comes back almost immediately and Merchant is compelled to face the music after half a dozen balls which makes hardly any difference from opening the innings. Merchant is one of the soundest bats with a variety of scoring strokes and an ideal temperament for commencing the innings. Hindlekar has a rock-like defence, though fewer strokes, and is a man difficult to dislodge. He will keep one end, going while Merchant can push along the score. Hindlekar is a first-rate wicket-keeper too and should never be dropped in favour of Meherhomji or any other man, save Dilawar Hussain who alone is his superior among batsmen-wicket-keepers. The difference between the keeping of Hindlekar and Meherhomji is more apparent than real and the preference by England of Ames over Duckworth is a pointer in this respect.

Starting with Merchant and Hindlekar and following them up with Amarnath, Wazir Ali and C. K. Nayudu we can safely presume that we will be able to eliminate to the minimum the batting debacles which are now the order of the day.

The importance of a left-hander in the team cannot be over-emphasized. Palia, unfortunately, has not lived up to the promise he showed and D. Havewalla is too indifferent now-a-days. Another left-hand hope is A. G. Ramsingh, the South Indian all-rounder who has done so well both with bat and ball in the recent inter-provincial match against Hyderabad and in the annual contest with the Europeans. His performances demand due consideration from the All-India selectors. Any way we must have a good left-hand bat, if available, to follow the above-mentioned five. These six will provide the hub and fulcrum of our batting and it will be easier for natural hitters like Amarsingh and C. S. Nayudu when they follow to take toll of a more or less tired attack.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Jan. 14.

THIRD MAN.

SCIENTIFIC ORGANISATION OF LIBRARIES IN INDIA

Calcutta Conference President Suggests Establishment Of Exchange Zones

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Jan 13.

The first Calcutta Library Conference was held here yesterday under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Asadullah, librarian of the Imperial Library. The President in his speech declared that the main purpose for which the conference was being held was to organise a Calcutta Library Association which he assured would not be antogonistic to the existing Bengal Library Association. He appealed to the authorities of local libraries to co-operate heartily with the Association whenever it was formed.

Dealing with some aspects of Library work with which the Association would have to interest itself, Mr. Asadullah said that it was necessary to exchange zones to facilitate the inter-borrowing of books; whereby not only better relations would prevail among the various libraries, but the stock of each could also be increased, on account of the savings effected by stopping unnecessary multiplication of same books.

"The means of all the libraries are not the same, and for this reason especially, it is quite necessary that a few libraries should join together and decide among themselves the sort or type of books that will be bought by each of them, apart from those, that it may be necessary for all to buy.

"The task of the selection of books, is the most difficult one of the duties of a librarian. This problem can be solved to a great extent, if the authorities of the various libraries joining the Association care to be guided in the matter of purchase of books by Selection Board. The Calcutta Library Association when formed could establish such a Board to recommend suitable books to be acquired by local libraries, and for the matter of that by any library in Bengal, which may care to take advantage of this scheme".

Mr. Asadullah pleaded for a scientific upkeep of books and suggested that a short course should be opened to train young men in scientific librarianship.

Concluding Mr. Asadullah pleaded for the establishment of a National Library of Bengali works a also for a central library.

Reception Committee Chairman's Speech

Welcoming the delegates, Sir Hari Sankar Paul, chairman of the Reception Committee, described how libraries were organised in ancient days, at the universities and Maths. He said that libraries were the store house of culture; living entities pregnant with the dynamic force of master minds". Describing the growth of the library movement in India, Sir Hari Shankar opined that libraries in India at present are much handicapped by their disjointed and isolated existence and pleaded for better organisation on scientific lines.

AUTHOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Concluding Sir Hari Shankar said:—

"In view of the spread of education and the establishment of numerous libraries, great and small, all over the land, it is only in the fitness of things that our authors should seriously ponder over their great responsibilities and rising equal to the occasion disseminate such ideas that will conduce to the uplift of the public. In this direction the duties of the public libraries also are clear. They should refuse to include in their collections those books they consider worthless or positively repugnant to good taste. A more wholesome outlook of the public libraries combined with the force of the authors' pen, directed in healthier channels can work up the public mind to a pitch of greatness and efficiency that nothing else can do, and can undo the great wrongs that the society is smarting under".

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN CUTCH

A Year Of Progressive Work

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Jan. 14.

The annual report of the Cutch Harijan Sangh is a record of all-round progress. There are 19 schools managed by the Sangh from public funds. There is one Harijan Ashram at Bhuj which provides every facility to the inmates. No fees are charged. This Ashram provides training in tanning, spinning, weaving, handlooms, sewing, carding, sandal manufacture, etc. The Gandhi Harijan Balashram has 50 students on its rolls. And has its own building.

There are Harijan libraries at different centres. Despite deep-seated illiteracy among their ranks, the Harijans are coming forward in large numbers to have their children educated in these institutions.

The work of sinking wells was well attended to. More than 10 new wells were sunk and an equal number repaired. Ten new wells will be sunk this year.

Vaswani's Tribute To Ram Mohan Roy

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind)

Addressing a crowded meeting of brothers and sisters at the "Sanctuary" last evening, Vaswaniji pointed out that it was the Maghotsav Day (Jan. 15) and paid a warm tribute to Raja Ram Mohan Roy who had founded day that on the Brahma Sabha. More courage was still what the Hindu society needed and more "shakti" was India's urgent need, concluded Vaswaniji.

Hyderabad (Sind). Addressing a crowded anniversary meeting in honour of Bhai Lekhraj, one of the founders of the famous Johumal Firm, Vaswaniji paid a tribute to the departed philanthropist. Bhai Lekhraj was one of the few Sindhis who had travelled all over the world. He made a mint of money and built a school for boys and helped many poor families. He was a lover of Gita and Sanskrit.

NEW YORK COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts. General legislative uncertainties, the possibility of additional taxation and the imminence of the Supreme Court's decision on Monday, all these three factors combined to create a distinct feeling of caution. The cotton market was mainly influenced by reports that Washington was accepting soil conservation as A. A. A. substitute.

The market opened at a rise of one point with March 11.30. There was scattered selling at the opening and prices declined 2 points from the opening and March was quoted 11.28 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was better enquiry and the market closed at a rise of 15 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.85c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 11.82c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (2-58 p.m.)	11.40+11
N. Y. March Lowest (10-3 a.m.)	11.28+01
Liverpool March Highest	5.92+02
Liverpool March Lowest	5.89—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—The opinion seems growing that next season acreage will probably be about the same as last year. Demand increasing.

New York.—Firmness reflects renewed interest in new crop incident to Administration's endeavours to formulate substitute for the farm legislation.

New York.—Shorts covering on expectation that Government soil conserving plan will control acreage. Market may go somewhat higher.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

New York Market:—Covering and fixing; offers scarce.

Their New York Friends cabled as under:—

Look for strong March and May New York.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 18.

March	11.32
May	11.01
July	10.65
October	10.14
Middling Spot	11.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Jan. 18.

January	11.50
March	11.24
May	10.94
Middling Spot	11.74

NEW YORK
New York, Jan. 18.

Maket closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Jan. 18.

T.T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.95-3/16
Paris	75.00
Berlin	12.29
Madrid	36.15
Amsterdam	7.23
Brussels	29.32
Milan	61.87
Berne	15.18-1/4
Prague	119.50

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 18.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loan 1/2 per cent.

SEEDS.
London, Jan. 18.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: Jan. sellers £11-2-6.

Linseed Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton: Jan./Feb. sellers £13-2-6.

Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton: Jan/Feb. sellers £13-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Con't) c.i.f ton: Jan./Feb. sellers £12-18-9.

Castorseed Bombay Hull, c.i.f. ton: Jan./Feb. sellers £13-0-0.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Jan. 18.

Wheat. Rozario Santa Fe: Nominal:

Wheat Barletta Russo: Nominal.

Wheat. South Australian: Jan. sellers 32/-.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan 18.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point on Friday with March 5.91. Hedge selling was absorbed by trade. Distant positions were firmer with reports that the new crop acreage will possibly be restricted by soil conservation scheme. The market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 6.13d.

INDIAN COTTON

There was increased selling in Indian cotton futures which closed at a decline of 10 points. At the close January was quoted 5.57. March 5.56 and May 5.54.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 12 to 6 points and Uppers advanced 5 to 9 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton market was quiet but steady with a small turnover. Sakels futures closed 7 to 1 point up and Ashmouni futures closed unchanged to 3 points up.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 18.

January	5.95
February	5.93
March	5.92
April	5.89
May	5.86
June	5.82
July	5.78
August	5.71
September	5.65
October	5.59
November	5.56
December	5.56
January	5.56
March	5.55
May	5.53
July	5.52
Middling Spot	6.15

10-12 a.m. Quotations:—

March	5.95
May	5.89

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 18.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
January	9.25
March	8.34
May	8.61
July	8.41
October	8.31
November	8.10
January	8.00
F.G.F. Spot	9.66

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Jan. 18.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.33
Fine	5.48
Superfine	5.63
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	5.51
Superfine	5.66
Choice	5.81
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.95
Fully Good	4.06
Fine	4.18
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.20
Fine	4.32
Superfine	4.44

RUBBER.
London, Jan. 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 6-7/8.

LINSEED OIL
London, Jan. 18.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Feb. sellers 27/1-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Feb./April sellers 27/3.

JAVA SUGAR:
London, Jan. 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard: No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:

Jan/Feb. nominal ser cwt. 7/3.

C and F Bombay:—

Jan./Feb. nominal per cwt. 7.

C and F Karachi:

Jan./Feb. nominal per cwt. 7.

NEW YORK COFFEE
New Yirk, Jan. 18.

Market closed.

LONDON SILVER
London, Jan. 18.

Market closed.

LONDON GOLD
London, Jan. 18.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-10.

BROACH COTTON CROP ESTIMATES

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

Weather continues improving. Normal cold weather accompanied by morning dew helps ripening of cotton crops in all districts. Picking has just started in Broach District and by the beginning of next month the crop will begin to move there. Crop in Ankleshwar and Zagh Radia Districts is expected to arrive by the end of this month.

Arrivals in North Gujarat are expected by the middle of the next month while in Dhollera in Kathiawar arrivals are expected in March.

Latest estimates for Broach cotton are three lakhs bales while for Surat Cotton they are one lakh and fifty thousand

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Electric Bond Common	17 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	69
Consolidated Gas	33
Western Union Telg.	75 1/2
Radio Corp.	14
New York Central	29 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
Bethelehem Steel	52
United States Steel	48
American Smelting	60
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	445
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 3/4
General Motor	55
Socony	16
National Dairy	22
Chase Bank	41
National City Bank	37

Market a shade lower. Bank shares have declined on account of Banks' earnings showing a decrease.

Total Business:—2 1/2 million.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 18.

B. C. Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON.—

Banks selling T T D D Jan./Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270
Banks selling T T	268
Banks buying T T	265 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTRRDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 5/8
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN.—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 17th inst.	4.95 3/4
Japan/London 18th inst.	1/2 1/16
Java/London 18th inst.	1.26
Hongkong/London 18th inst.	1/3 13/16
Shanghai/London 18th inst.	1/2 7/16
London/Paris 17th inst.	74.94
London/Belgium 17th inst.	29.31 1/2
London/Switzerland 17th inst.	15.18 1/2
London/Berlin 17th inst.	12.28 1/2
London/Stockholm 17th inst.	19.39 1/2
London/New York 17th inst.	4.95 13/16
London/Amsterdam 17th inst.	7.27 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 16th inst.	£7-0-10
Gold 17th inst.	£7-0-11
Silver London Ready 16th inst.	19 7/8
Silver London Ready 17th inst.	19
Silver New York Ready 16th inst.	49
Silver New York Ready 17th inst.	46
London Discounts 3 mos 16th inst.	9/16%
London Discounts 3 mos 17th inst.	9/16%
London Discounts 6 mos 16th inst.	5/8%
London Discounts 6 mos. 17th inst.	5/8%

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

HAPUR WHEAT

(Messrs. Meukatlal Madhusudandyal)
HAPUR, Jan 16

Wheat market became firm in the end of the week due to the ready demand as the sale of the flour in mills is increasing. The stocks are very small against last year. The weather to the standing crops is also unfavourable and anywhere the crops have been suffered from frost and dryness and the prices in foreign markets have been so high that the wheat from the Punjab can be export to Europe at Rs. 2-4-0 but the European firms are obliged to buy as the rate there is not less than Rs. 2-5-0 though they have the demand. If the prices in Europe raised the foreign firms will begun to buy wheat from Punjab which is possible, because the surplus is small than previous years. The alone Australia will prove unable to supply wheat to all world then the prices in Europe will rise further. In these conditions to sell ready wheat of old or new crop in Indian markets is dangerous.

BOMBAY METAL MARKET
Bombay, Jan. 18.

London Market.—

	£
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	34 12 6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	34 13 9
Standard Copper 3 months	35 0 0
Electrolytic copper	39 0 0
New York.—	
Blue Eagle	8 3/4 cents.
Non-Blue Eable	8 3/8 cents
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	32 14 0
Copper Sheets	37 6 0

Tone:—Very Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 17-1-36	5803000	3620000
Receipts Yesterday 17-1-36	16000	24000
Exports to date 17-1-36	3955000	2826000
Stock at Ports 17-1-36	2602000	2929000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-1-36	2311000	824000
Stock at Liverpool 17-1-36	712000	914000
Visible Supply 17-1-36	6747000	6589000
Quantity in sight 17-1-36	9832000	6314000
Quantity out of sight 17-1-36	6191000	5039000

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Following a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 207/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and after declining to Rs. 207/8 prices advanced to Rs. 208/4 on improved demand. At this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 207/12. The tone of the market was steady.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 5 points but the market opened quiet at a rise of 4 points. There was long liquidation in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 207. The market closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

Broach A/M	206	12	0
Oomra D/J	189	0	0
Oomra March	188	0	0
Oomra May	187	0	0
Bengal D/J	142	8	0
Bengal March	140	4	0
Bengal May	139	8	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Jan. 18.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	...	154	151	148	145
Punjab	...	154	151	148	145
Oomra No. 3	201	198	195	192	...
C. P. No. 1	215	212	209	206	...
C. P. No. 2	207	204	201	198	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Jan. 18.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	154
Bengal Fine	...	151
C. P. 1 Fine	190/192	211
C. P. 2 Fine	188/190	202
Arvi Fine	...	203
Ellichpur Fine	...	300
Berar Fine	190/185	195
Khamgaon Fine	...	195
Mulkapur Fine	...	193
Khandesh Fine	170/175	188
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	190
Burwah Sanavad Fine	180/185	196
Mathia Fine	...	180
Punjab/American	...	223/228
Sindh-American	...	223/228
Cambodia	263/268	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	228/233	...
Compta Good	238/248	...
Westerns	223/228	...
Kampala	344/346	...
Jinja	326/328	...
New Mansa	308/318	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 18.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	869	103,708
Central India	1,358	77,512
Barsi and Nagar	2,834	60,988
Hyderabad-Gaorani	613	10,416
Berar	2,974	83,978
Central Provinces	501	27,364
Total Oomras	9,149	363,966
Dholera	3	24,529
N.-W. Provinces	...	47,778
Rajputana	791	30,862
Sind-Punjab	1,283	207,294
Broach	...	3,189
Coompta and Dharwar	...	10,107
Westerns-Northerns	...	14,979
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,772
Persian	...	8
American	...	12,265
Egyptian and African	460	94,029
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	11,686	817,277

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sep to 10th Jan

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	5,352	132,332
Japan and China	8,454	344,383
Coast Ports	...	10,960
Up-country by Rail	...	81,404
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	8,294
Total	13,806	577,373

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD
The following rates prevailed in the market on 18th day of January 1936.
Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas.

(B.T.) April-May 1935/36
10-30 Rs. 207
12-30 Rs. 208
2-30 Rs. 207/8
4-30 Rs. 207
April-May
Highest 208/4
Lowest 206/12 Settlement Rate 208

PRESENT TIN POSITION

The December issue of the Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, issued by the Hague Statistical Office, gives the World output of tin in October last as 15,068 tons, against 10,240 tons in September 1935, and 8,638 tons in October 1934. In the year ended October world output has increased by over 25 per cent to 129,514 tons.

CONSUMPTION INCREASING

A general increase in demand is the feature of this month's statistics. In the twelve months ended October 1935 world consumption totalled 138,415 tons, this figure being the highest for 4 years, and 20 per cent above the previous year's total. The increase in the U. S. A. was over 40 per cent, and Russian consumption has exceeded 7,000 tons for the first time and is 35 per cent above last year. The increases are not confined to the large consumers, for new records have also been established in Italy (5,370 tons), Sweden (1,953 tons), Poland (900 tons), Egypt (556 tons), Finland (256 tons), and Greece (223 tons).

The following table gives the consumption statistics of those countries which used more than 5,000 tons of tin in the year under review:—

	Year ended October 1935 tons	1934 tons	Increase or Decrease per cent
U. S. A.	59,867	42,769	+40.2
United Kingdom	21,881	20,790	+ 5.2
Germany	10,943	9,774	+12.0
France	8,204	9,410	—12.8
U.S.S.R.	7,604	5,192	+34.9
Italy	5,370	4,267	+25.8
Other Countries	25,046	23,347	+ 7.3
Apparent World Consumption	138,415	115,549	+19.8
World Consumption in manufacture (approx.)	135,600	132,200	+ 2.6
Approx. change in Consumers' stocks	+2,800	—16,650	

WORLD STOCKS

At the end of November 1935 world visible stocks stood at 15,332 tons, or approximately 11 per cent of the current annual rate of consumption. The Bulletin affords further evidence of replenishment of "invisible" stocks, the otal increase in these stocks during the month of September and October being approximately 3,600 tons.

CONSUMING INDUSTRIES

The world output of tinplate in the year ended October 1935 is given as 3,307,000 tons, compared with 3,191,000 tons in the previous year, and the total output of motor vehicles is shown as 4,563,000 against 3,628,000 in the previous year.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 18.

3 1/2 per cent G P N	98/8
3 per cent 1941	104/0
3 per cent 1951/54	102/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/53	106
4 per cent 1943	109/4
4 per cent 1960/70	110/11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117/6
5 per cent 1939/44	109/6
5 per cent 1940/43	111/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/10
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/4
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	109/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108.12
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1974	106/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974	105
5 per cent M Deb 1939	115
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936	127/8
6 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96 and improved to Rs. 96/4. Ready scrips are quoted at premium of annas four.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 17.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	97 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68	116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38	102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New	98 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	108
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	106

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 16th January	19,116
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	805,591
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	650,112
Increase	155,479

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 17.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 204; Highest 205 3/4; Lowest 204; Closing 205 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 186; Highest 187 1/2. Lowest 186; Closing 187 1/2

Oomra March Op. 185 1/2; Highest 186 1/4; Lowest 185 1/2; Closing 186 1/4.

Oomra May Opening 185; Highest 185 1/4; Lowest 184 1/2; Closing 185 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 141 1/2; Highest 141 3/4; Lowest 140 3/4; Closing 141 3/4.

Bengal March Op. 138; Highest 139; Lowest 138; Closing 139

Bengal May Op. 138; Highest 138 1/4; Lowest 137 1/2; Closing 138 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 14 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-36) Rs. 3

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

March 92 May 110 July 130 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 207—Liverpool May 1936 5.90 Rs 50 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 207—New York May 11.09 Rs. 41 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4.

OSAKA SAMPIN

January (192.00)	192.00
April (192.80)	193.50+70
July (192.50)	192.90+40

BHAWNAGAR MARKETS

Bhavnagar, Jan. 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnut Oil ready	5	8	0
Maha	5	6	6
Jota	0	2	6
Chaiter	5	8	6
Jota	0	7	0
Groundnut January	2	15	0
Jota	0	1	6
March	3	0	0
Jota	0	3	9
Sutar	105	0	0
Jota	1	8	0
Sugar ready	4	13	9
Shipment	4 6 0 to	4	7 0
Corrugated ready		9	2 6
Fajan		9	4 0
Vaisakh		9	6 0

Scattered Short Covering In Shares

Rise In Silver And Cotton Tells

ABSENCE OF BUYING

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

In sympathy with a sharp rise in silver and raw cotton prices, the local Share Bazar ruled steady to-day under covering by shorts. Business was limited and fluctuations were narrow.

There was a marked absence of any fresh buying as operators are not inclined to take a bullish view of the situation in the face of uncertain silver outlook. Silver prices have declined considerably and to-day's improvement is nothing more than a technical readjustment. The U. S. Treasury bought 4000 bars silver yesterday in London but it remains to be seen when the buying will be continued.

The general position of the market is unhealthy. There is utter absence of any enterprise while unloading of actual scrips is depressing the market. We are having orderly decline as speculative operations are small.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Jan. 18.

100	Ahm. Advance	298 12
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	676 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	172 8
100	Central India	231 14
100	Colaba	123 12
100	Coorla	N-95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	105 0
100	Gokak	161 4
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	63 12
100	Khatau	74 6
100	Kohinoor	191 14
250	Laxmi	620 0
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	845 0
250	Model	42 0
50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	107 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	270 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	64 6
100	Swadeshi	140 0
100	Swan	83 12
25	Tata	N-8 0
500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750 0
BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	105 0
25-50	Central	36 4
500	Imperial	1557 8
125-500	Im. Con.	387 8
50-100	India	130 0
100	Reserve Bank	128 8
5	Union	5 4
CEMENTS.		
100	Bundi	34 6
70	Gwalior	117 8
160	Indian	440 10
40	Katni Def.	1985 0
100	Katni Ord.	360 0
75	Okha	251 4
10	Punjab	24 6
100	Shahabad	465 0
70	United	113 0
INSURANCE		
15-100	Jupiter	12 4
15-75	New India	42 8
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 4
ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1606 4
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	148 7
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	12 4
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	166 4
1000	Tata Power	1520 0
RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	98 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 8
500	Tapty Valley	762 8
MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	30 12
30	T. Def.	563 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 12
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	191 4
50	Belapur Sugar	163 2
250	Bombay Steam	272 8
125	Bombay Burma	391 14
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	132 3
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 14
50	Bombay Telephone	106 12
100	Indian Bleaching	93 12
100	Indian Radio Def	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	570 0
15	Scindia	14 6
30	Premier Construction	75 8
25	Tata Oil	17 12
PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	87 0
5	p.c. Central India	525 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,525 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	N-190 10
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	161 8
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Jan. 18.

Century 174 172 176 174 173/12
Bom. Dyeing 680 683 681 685
Kohinoor 192 191 192 191/14
Central India 233 235/10
New Great 110
Simplex 65
Swadeshi 141 145/4
Bundi 34/8 34/8 34/10 34/8
I. Cement 443 441 442 443/12
Punjab 24/8 24/8
Shahabad 466 468/2
Andhra 1607 1616/4
Tata Hydro 166/4
Tata Power 1515 1525 1522 1532 1527/8
Tram. Ord. 148/12
T. Steel Dfd. 568 570 565 572 571 576 575
T. Steel Ord. 147/12 148 147/8 148/12 148/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 162
Bellapur 165 163 167 168/2
B. Steam 273/2
B. Burma 393 395 392 393 395/10

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Following reports of U. S. Treasury buying 4,000 bars in London yesterday, the local market ruled firm on active covering prices recorded sharp rise. The market opened at Rs. 47/12 and advanced to Rs. 48/11. The gold market was also very steady with a slightly better enquiry. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1-2 13/32.

Later on there was some liquidation, which weakened prices. About 700 bars of silver were sold to-day by auction at Rs. 48/4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready silver	48	2	0
Posh delivery	48	2	0
Magh delivery	48	0	0
Ready gold	34	11	0
Magh delivery	34	10	6
Fagan delivery	34	9	6

GOLD EXPORTS.
Bombay, Jan. 18.

Total amount of gold exported during the week was Rs. 7,684,036. The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard amounts Rs. 2,59,16,58,506.

DROP IN SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 18.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

The market broke sharply on general selling especially by the Indore operator and prices touched Rs. 46/12. Later at night, on London cables stating that the U.S.A. Treasury absorbed all offerings, prices improved to Rs. 47/12.

To-day's cables through Reuters read as under:—

LONDON.

"Indian buying at present is very small as difference between Bombay and London price is rapidly becoming insufficient to attract arbitrage transactions. London open position is constantly diminishing but is still estimated around 10 million ounces and necessitates large covering sales of spot metal. Nevertheless, bottom is by no means considered likely to fall from market since Indian upcountry demand still continues very encouraging. At the same time, lower level quotations will quite possibly result in resumption of U .S. Treasury purchases on largest scale and will also, bring out renewed hoarding demand from Far-East, should Chinese rate be maintained at the present level.

WASHINGTON.

The treasury yesterday revealed that total accumulations of silver up to Dec. 27th were 835,112,000 ounces of which 663,900,000 were under the Purchase Act, 58,996,000 of newly-mined silver and the balance as the result of the Nationalisation order."

CAWNPORE SUGAR

Cawnpore, Jan. 15.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lohat Siding	8	8	0
Motihari	8	4	0
Chanpatiya	8	4	0
Narkatiya	8	4	6
New Savan	8	4	6
Pharenda	8	4	0
Ram Kola	8	3	0
Luxmiganj	8	2	6
Padrauna	8	3	6
Pipraich	8	3	0
Diamond	8	4	6
Bhatni	8	5	6
Khadda	8	3	0
Harinagar	8	5	0
Khatkuiyan	8	3	6
Captainganj	8	4	0
Baitalpur	8	4	6
Chitauni	8	2	6
Tamkohi	8	3	6
Harkua	8	4	6

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1936

Our Abyssinian Letter

HAWARIAT TAKLE ON SECRET MISSION?

Big Abyssinian Offensive Planned

(From Our Correspondent).
DIRE DAWA, Jan. 9.

The reports sent by me are all officially confirmed The Abyssinian troops have captured Abbiadi and have driven the Italians from Tembien region. They have also cleared the whole Shire region. From Tembien, Dedjaz Haillow Kabhada has cleared them out and Ras Seyyum has telegraphed this to the Headquarters at Dessie. From Shire, Ras Ayallou has driven them back. The Italian aeroplanes and artillery have not been able to stop the offensive of the Abyssinian troops.

The Italians are also thrown back to the other side of Agula river. When the Italian commanders saw they were helpless and unable to stop the onslaught of the Abyssinian armies, they used poison gas on these brave soldiers who were knocking at the doors of Axoum. Of course 5 to 6,000 brave men have lost their lives. The Abyssinians had to cease their attack temporarily to safeguard themselves from poison gas attack, but this has not dis-heartened them in the least Thousands of troops are leaving the General Headquarters of Dessie to fight the enemies of their country, and they are all armed with modern arms.

BIG OFFENSIVE.

Another big offensive will start next week. The Emperor has disregarded all the appeals of his brave commanders to return back and is in the thick of fighting looking and comforting all the wounded.

In the southern front, troops of Ras Dassita were intensely bombarded and 9 European Doctors and 32 other staffs of the Swedish Red cross have been killed.

The Italians are speaking of concentrating troops near Wabi Shabelle for advancing again on the Abyssinian territory, but I do not believe this, because in these rains they can not advance an inch and also the Abyssinian troops are all ready for them from every side.

It seems that General Graziani is powerless to act. He will only bomb and kill either Red Cross men or women and children.

TAKLE ON SECRET MISSION.

One thousand packages of arms have been landed at Berbera for the Abyssinians and another ship full of arms for this country has also passed Suez.

Fitaurari Takle Hawariat has gone on a secret mission somewhere. He very quietly left Dire-Dawa and no one knows his where abouts.

2700 dollars were collected in one night for Ethiopian Red Cross in cinema last Wednesday.

It is raining here still and today we did not see the sun shining in any part.

INDO-IRANIAN HERITAGE

Modern Parsis Are Better Hindus Than Hindus, Says Dr. Gour

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

Under the auspices of the Nagpur University Extension Lecture Series, Dr. Dastur Shamsul-Ulama Maneckji N. Dhala, M.A., Ph. D., D. Litt. the Parsee High Priest of Karachi delivered an interesting and informative lecture on "Our Indo-Iranian Heritage" on Saturday last in the Sir Bipin Krishna Bose University Library Hall. Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, Vice-Chancellor-elect of Nagpur University presiding.

Dr Dhala traced the descent and pedigree of the Parsees and showed that the ancestors of the Parsis and the Aryans were the same, Dr. Dhala said that the Parsis had contributed their mite for the betterment of India, their adopted motherland and they believed that matrubhumi was even greater than heaven. He made a fervent appeal to all communities for sinking their personal and petty differences and make a common united front for the betterment of the country they had lived in for the last thousands of years. If all the communities in India drowned their communal differences, India would become greater than it had been at any previous time.

Dr. Gour in his remarks said that the purity of Zoroastrianism was the purity of the Vedic religion and the purity of their worship was the purity of their ancient Vedic faith. Modern Parsis, said Dr. Gour, were more Hindus than real Hindus. They had brought back to the country what they had taken back 2,000 years ago and in addition had brought a measure of prosperity and cheerful outlook on life. The Parsis and the Hindus did not require any re-union because it was a historical fact. The affinity between Parsis and the Hindus was greater than any other community in India.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

A bill to facilitate the working of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks in the Central Provinces will be introduced in the C. P. Legislative Council.

Abolition of cross word puzzle, amelioration of the condition of the agriculturists, establishment of more debt conciliation boards, suspension of land revenue, tackling the unemployment problem are some of the subjects that will come up before the C. P. Legislative Council when the non-official resolutions, which have been ballotted, will come up for discussion.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, GREAT SUCCESS

Mrs. Asaf Ali's Impressions Of Trivandrum Session

NEW DELHI, Jan. 17.

That the All-India Women's Conference was a great success from all points of view is the impression given by Mrs. Asaf Ali on her return to Delhi from the Conference, about which she says:—

The All-India Women's Conference has just completed its tenth year, and has achieved the reputation of being the premier women's organisation in India, because it has developed along lines that make for unanimity and desire to translate into action, as far as possible, all that it claims as its ideal. The tenth session in Trivandrum was an unqualified success, not only because all the resolutions were adopted, but because the delegates took an intelligent interest in the discussions and showed a keen desire to work the educational and social programme chalked out by the Conference.

Apart from the fact that the debates were of a high order, the speakers based their arguments on purely rational grounds, even on such controversial complicated question as that of birth control. The emphatic disapproval of the wifehood qualification and indirect election has also proved that women are fully alive to the handicaps in the new constitution However, it was also realised that to achieve their ideals the constituencies should undertake to educate the women voter to exercise her vote to the best advantage.

The fact that nearly 200 delegates from all parts of India attended the Conference, justifies its claim that its activities have spread from Kashmir to Cape Comorin.—United Press

Abyssinia's Man Of Destiny

Emperor Trying To Europeanize Country As Rapidly As Possible

Far-Reaching Reforms Introduced

The attempts of Emperor Selassie to modernize his backward empire and his accomplished reforms are dealt with in the following article, the fourth of a series on the first complete life story of the Ethiopian ruler to be published.

(By: DAVID P. SENTNER)

International News Service Staff Correspondent Copyright, 1935 International News Service.

LONDON, Dec. (INS))—Emperor Selassie is as anxious as the Italians to Europeanize Abyssinia.

He knows it must take time, much time, as it is like blending light and darkness.

Since he began his rise to power as Regent a score of years ago he has brought about many reforms.

He has had to deal with hodgepodge nation whose traditional occupations were slave-raiding and war. The priests and warriors looked down upon any other vocations as unworthy of free men. Agriculture and trade were left to serfs.

Ras Tafari realised the limitation of his subjects. The masses were illiterate, steeped in superstition, generally lazy.

The country was infested wi bandits who robbed and maltreated travellers and peasants.

HIS REFORMS

One of his first moves after attaining the Regency was to police up the country. He issued restrictions as to the use of arms. Natives attacking Europeans faced the death penalty. Bandits were hung upon the trees along th highway as a lesson.

He opened schools at the capital with European staffs. He hopes some day to establish a national university.

Young Abyssinians with promise were sent abroad to be educated at Tafari's personal expense. Upon their return they were employed in administration work by the Government.

Ras Tafari moved slowly and cautiously in forcing new ideas upon his people, grounded in bewhiskered tradition.

There was considerable popular feeling against him when he opposed polygamy.

It had been traditional for a man who saw a girl of his fancy to establish marriage merely by saying: 'In the name of Menelik, I claim thee as my wife.'

And there was no limit to the number of women who could be claimed by one Abyssinian.

Emperor Selassie specifically decreed in 1932 that there should be but one wife to each man.

A pretty little marriage custom also had to be revised.

It used to be before an Abyssinian could marry he must prove his manhood by killing an enemy. Then he would go to the market place and the lasses would shampoo his hair with butter and comb it perpendicular.

The groom was then all set to claim an Abyssinian belle.

The number of white streamers flying over a hut indicated the number of enemies slain and by mathematical deduction the number of wives maintained.

Emperor Selassie improved roads and his plans for a network of highways with truck service for the whole empire were only interrupted by the Italian invasion.

NEW FINANCIAL SYSTEM

He has always been keenly interested in modern hospitals for Abyssinia. He sold 50,000 dollars worth of ivory from the royal stores to cover expenses in the founding of one hospital. He himself pays the staff. He occasionally goes to witness surgical operations.

The Emperor has tried to replace with straight salaries the system whereby provincial governors relied on their remuneration from the revenues they could extract from subjects.

The new financial system aims at taxation remitted to the central government.

The Emperor instituted a High Court of justice to settle disputes between Ethiopians and Europeans which were formerly heard by local courts.

He established municipal offices at Addis Ababa for carrying out administrative work—police, sanitation, schools, hospitals, etc.

One of his pending objects is to bring the Abyssinian code of law up-to-date.

Commercial centers have been connected by telephone and telegraphs.

An airplane enthusiast, he sponsored in 1929 the first airmail service from Jubuti to Addis Ababa. A palque marks the historic spot where the plane, "The Tafari Eagle" landed.

The arrival of this first mechanical bird was made the occasion of a gala ceremony attended by Ras Tafari, the two young princes Asfaou and Makonnen, the nobles of the court, the bishop and members of the diplomatic corps.

In an address, His Majesty said: "Every country which would reach a higher point of civilization must develop its means of communication which constitutes the chief factor of its life and influence.

"The airplane will allow our country to reach that high degree of civilization by overcoming the difficulties of the long caravan routes from Addis Ababa to the coast and our government will find it of great service for communicating with its heads in different cities.

"Ethiopia had a civilization before the days of Christ, having political and commercial relations with Palestine, Arabia and India and in other ages with Portugal, Spain and other countries.

"And since 1884, it has resumed its ancient rank and power, and we, and those who follow us, must labour to insure that it keeps the onward path".

DIFFICULTIES IN HIS WAY

Ras Tafari, even until now, has been hampered in his desire for modern progress by clandestine conspiracies of priests, by the apathy, ignorance and distrust of the peasants and by the landed grandees, who, for instance, scoff at motor plows. These grandees protest that such machines woud cost money while hand ploughing by their serfs costs nothing.

And Emperor Selassie's greatest reform problem has been his attempts to abolish slavery throughout his empire.

(The slave question in Abyssinia will be discussed in to-morrow's article in the engrossing series).

Muslim Girl Pleads For Women's Emancipation

Bombay Speakers Once Again Win Trophy At Aligarh Competitive Debate

(From Our Correspondent)
ALIGARH, Jan. 17.

For the first time in the sixty years history of the Aligarh Muslim University Union a Muslim lady student (Miss Zanat Nabi, from Lucknow University) appeared on the platform to oppose the motion that "Women should not be allowed to enter public life and public services" in the All-India competitive debate. She was loudly cheered when she got up to speak by the young Muslim undergraduates of Aligarh, much to the apparent despair their conservative elders. Miss Nabi said that the women's emancipation movement was the direct outcome of the economic chaos and confusion which were the direct result of the present order of society, which needed a change, and a change in which men and women should work shoulder to shoulder. She appealed to the members of the Union to reject the proposition and entrust the women not only the stewardship of home, but to make her a comrade in life.

CONSERVATIVE FROM BOMBAY

The proposition found its strongest supporter in Mr. G. G. Shimoga of Bombay School of Economics who, in a humorous speech, characterised the opposition of the proposition as an imitation of the confused and chaotic West. He said that it was for the conservatism of the Hindu and Muslim women of India that the national characteristics of the country are still alive. He appealed not to destroy the peace and happiness of home for the vanity of women who want to enter the arena which is not meant for them.

Mr. Chanday of the Bombay School of Economics said that it was no more a problem to discuss. The world has taken it for granted that the women had as much right to enter public life and public services as men.

The debate was opened by Mr. Wajid Baksh Kadri of the Aligarh University as a non-competitor who was followed by more than fifteen speakers on either side representing fifteen institutions from the length and breadth of India.

When the proposition was put to vote it was rejected by a large majority.

The Board of judges which consisted of Prof. K. G. Saiyidain, Mr. K. Sarwar Hasan of Delhi Law College and Dr. Hadi Hasan announced their judgment of the competition and awarded the trophy to Bombay School of Economics. The first prize went to Mr. Mahmood of the Government College, Lahore, the second to St. Stephens College of Delhi and the third to Mr. Islam Anwer of Lucknow. The lady speakers prize was awarded to Miss Zenat Nabi.

It is interesting to note that it is perhaps the fifth time in succession that Bombay speakers have won the debating trophy which is a beautiful silver model of the university Mosque.

KARACHI DOCK WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

KARACHI, Jan 19.

About a hundred dock-workers engaged in the repairing and painting section of steamers at Keamari Harbour downed their tools on the ground of alleged reduction of wages from 18 to 14.

The leaders of the dock-workers are intervening in the dispute with a view to bring about a settlement; but far from ending it, it is feared that the strike will spread to 200 others.

The strikers are hitherto peaceful, but as a precautionary measure, a small posse of police is posted to the spot. The strikers are not allowed to go abroad, lest they should intimidate others on work.—A. P.

Aga Khan's Gift For Social & Infant Welfare Work

WEIGHED IN GOLD IN HONOUR OF HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Thousands of the followers of H. H. the Aga Khan Assembled at Hasanabad, Mazagaon, to offer him their felicitations on the Golden Jubilee which was celebrated on Sunday morning.

There was a long programme and the Governor's Band was in attendance but all the festivities were cut short and the Governor's Band only played the National Anthem owing to the grave news regarding the Health of H. M. the King.

DRESSED IN INDIAN STYLE.

The principal item on the programme of the weighing in gold of H. H. the Aga Khan was gone through and the whole amount of the value of gold was given by H. H. the Aga Khan in educational and social uplift work of his followers. Among those who were present to witness the ceremony of weighing in gold of the Aga Khan were also the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court, Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Hormasji Adenwala, Sir H. P. Dastur. Sir N. Choksy, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, Consuls of Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, Germany and Czechoslovakia. His Highness was attired in Indian style with a turban and soon after his arrival with Begum Aga Khan was presented with an address by Mr. Gulam Ali G. Merchant, on behalf of His Highness's All-India followers to allow them to weigh His Highness in gold on the happy and auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee.

WEIGHED IN GOLD

His Highness was then weighed in gold bullions amidst cheers and was found to be about 9,000 tolas in weight the total value of gold being Rs. 3,35,000. The gold was offered to His Highness the Aga Khan which he accepted with great pleasure and gave them his spiritual blessings. He then appointed a committee of the following five gentlemen to use the value of the gold to devise means of applying not only the income of the gold but the 'corpus' also for intensive uplift work amongst his spiritual children, particularly by way of scholarships, relief by emigration from congested districts, infant welfare and other beneficial work.

Committee: Mr. Gulam Ali G. Merchant, Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Mr. Cassamaly Manji Nathoo, Mr. A. R. Maklai and Mr. Ismail Jaffer.

After the function the following message from the Private Secretary to the King-Emperor was read which was dated Sandringham, Jan. 18.

Before his illness, the king informed me of his intention to send you His Majesty's warmest congratulations on your Golden Jubilee and every good wish for the future.

PRAY FOR KING'S HEALTH.

His Highness then announced that in view of the grave news of the King's illness, all the functions except religious, shall be abandoned in connection with the Golden Jubilee and that instead prayers shall be offered for the early recovery of His Majesty.

SUBHAS IMPROVING

JUBBULPORE, January 19.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has, in the course of a letter to a friend of his at Jubbulpore, informed that the condition of his health is slowly improving, though it is still far from satisfactory.

Sjt. Bose has further informed that he expects to recover soon and return to India shortly.—United Press.

Lucknow Exhibition Prospectus Ready

LUCKNOW, Jan. 18.

The Secretary of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Lucknow, informs that the prospectus for the ensuing exhibition on the occasion of the Congress Session is now ready and will be available on application.—United Press.

KING GREETS AGA KHAN

H. H. Postpones Secular Ceremonies Due To King's Illness

The following message has been received in Bombay:—

SANDRINGHAM,
Jan. 18,
6-15 p.m.

TO THE AGA KHAN,
Aga Hall, BOMBAY.

Before his illness the King informed me of his intention to send His Majesty's warmest congratulations on your Golden Jubilee and every good wish for the future.

WIGRAM.

SECULAR CEREMONIES POSTPONED.

The Aga Khan has issued the following statement:—

Owing to the serious illness of His Majesty the King Emperor, I have restricted the celebration of my Jubilee to the religious ceremonies only and have postponed the secular ceremony.

The Medals which I have intended to award to those of my spiritual children for their services will be distributed privately as this is not a religious ceremony.

FOLLOWERS' GIFT OF GOLD

To His Highness the Aga Khan.

May it please Your Highness,

On behalf of Your Highness's All-India Followers I, as Vice-President of Your Highness's Golden Jubilee All-India Committee most reverently and respectfully pray that Your Highness may be pleased to allow us to weigh Your Highness in gold on this happy and auspicious occasion and to accept the gold so weighed as an humble token of our love, devotion and gratitude to Your Highness for all the unbounded bounty and benefits that Your Highness's followers have derived during Your Highness's Immamat for the last 50 years.

(Sd.) GULAMALLI G. MERCHANT.

How Jubilee Gold Will Be Used

The Aga Khan has issued the following statement:—

I accept with great pleasure the gold my dear spiritual children have offered me and give them my loving and paternal spiritual blessings.

I have decided to use the gold for the uplift of my spiritual children and appoint, Messrs. Gulamalli G. Merchant, Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, Cassamalli Manji Nathoo, Alimahomed R. Mecklai, and Ismail M. Jaffer, to devise the best means of applying not only the income of this gold but the corpus also for intensive uplift amongst my spiritual children particularly by way of scholarships, relief by emigration from congested districts, infant welfare and other beneficial work.

Jubilee Presents From Cutch

The Maharao of Cutch had sent a deputation with a befitting "Pashak" and Rs. 1,000 which they presented to H. H. Aga Khan on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee.

Aga Khan's Jubilee At Poona

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Jan. 19.

H. H. the Aga Khan's Golden Jubilee will be publicly celebrated in Poona by the local Mohomedans on Tuesday under the presidentship of Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed who gives a garden party in honour of the occasion the same evening.

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